

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## ROSAS AND BUENOS AYRES.

From the mingling of the Spanish and Indian race there has arisen on the wide Plains and Pampas of the Rio de Plata, a nomad and half savage people, possessing "much cattle," and being, as horseman and herdsman, without their match in the world—the Guachos. They are proud of their wild freedom and rude equality; bold to rashness; cunning, as most savages are, used to hardship and endurance; and, never sparing themselves, they are as destitute of the "quality of mercy" to others. To this race belongs Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the almost absolute Master of the Argentine Republic. His reign has continued now for some years.

Among the races of Spanish blood, Constitutional Government seems an impossibility; all is either the violence of one strong hand and will, or the confusion of anarchy. Buenos Ayres under Rosas is an example of the former; to the latter, the Republic of Mexico seems to be rapidly declining. At the present moment more than usual interest attaches to Rosas and his policy since his blockade of Monte Video has brought him into collision with England and France, who, uniting, have seized on the blockading force by which Rosas attempted to stop the navigation of the Rio Plata, and impede the commerce of the vast regions on its banks. The trade of Monte Video is a growing one, and civilised nations have an interest in not permitting it to be crushed in its infancy by the savage despot. Rosas is now at open variance with England and France. As there must be something in the man who thus ventures to "pluck lions by the beard," some notice of his career may not be uninteresting at the present juncture. It will show the sort of ruler with whom we have to deal.

Rosas exhibits in his conduct, all the peculiarities of the race from which he has sprung; they have made him popular among the Guachos, and to his untiring energy and courage, he owes his position as ruler. Among a nation of horsemen, the boldest rider is sure to be honoured, and in this accomplishment Rosas was without a peer. By surpassing the rest in strength and activity, he first gained an ascendancy over his people; he kept it by the force of a strong mind that knew how to flatter their feeling of equality, and yet enforce regulations checking their disorders, particularly the crime of assassination; he prohibited the carrying the knife in the girdle on the Sabbath—the day of festivity, and consequent broils—under the penalty of severe corporal punishment. It is said that once, in forgetfulness, he violated his own order, and insisted on undergoing the punishment for the violation, to the intense delight of the Guachos. But his exertions in repressing assassination did not proceed from any aversion to bloodshed; when engaged in war, or inflicting political vengeance, he is a perfect demon—cold, cruel, and atrocious, massacring in mass with the utmost indifference. He is enormously wealthy, possessing an estate covering about seventy-four square miles, and feeding three thousand head of cattle. This territory he ruled like a Prince, commanding a kind of army of his own, raised from among his admiring Guachos, and trained by himself, to serve as a force against the Indian tribes of the Pampas, who made frequent incursions on the grazing grounds of the settled districts, and were as skilful reivers and cattle stealers as ever were our Scotch borderers; but the Rob Roy of the Pampas found in Rosas an enemy as cunning as themselves, stronger by discipline, bold in the conflict, and, in the victory, cruel and unsparing; all prisoners were massacred. On one occasion, after a skirmish, eighty were shot at once, and their bodies flung into a pit together. This was the school in which were developed those military talents he has since exhibited in a wider sphere. In conversation, he is said to be grave and earnest; in his dealings, cunning, showing himself as great a master of dissimulation and as treacherous as Ferdinand the Seventh; as of that most legitimate Monarch, his smile is reported to be of evil omen, and he on

[COUNTRY EDITION.]

whom it falls most blandly, frequently finds himself in a dungeon, or has to be sought in a grave.

In a country where the Governments are as often convulsed by revolutions as the soil by earthquakes, there were opportunities enough for such a man to rise, and he was not slow in taking advantage of them. At the close of the war in the Banda Oriental between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, General Lavalle, the commander of the Buenos Ayrean troops, made an attempt to seize the principal

authority in these republics—always the prize of the most successful soldier. Dorrego, the President, applied to Rosas, then master of a considerable force, and celebrated by his wild warfare with the Indians, for assistance. It was given, but as yet Lavalle was too strong; Rosas was defeated in an engagement, and Dorrego, having been taken prisoner, was shot, according to the invariable Spanish practice in such cases. But one defeat was not destruction to a man with such talents for a guerilla warfare as Rosas; he



THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM, AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



retreated to the interior, strengthened his forces among his devoted Guachos, attacked Lavalle, defeated him, and compelled him to retire to Monte Video. From this time, for twelve years, this civil war continued almost uninterruptedly. Lavalle was an enemy quite worthy of Rosas; bold, untiring, and often successful in the field, but inferior to him as a diplomatist and intriguer. Rosas is the chief of the Federalist party, or the Apostolicos, as opposed to the Unitarios or Schismatics, and has in his support all the influence of the Jesuits and the Catholic Church, which may account for the length of time he has maintained his position. After the retreat of Lavalle, Rosas, on the 9th of December, 1829, was elected Governor-General or President of Buenos Ayres, and invested with unusual and almost unlimited powers. The Federalists, being thus in the ascendant, immediately overturned everything that had been done by the Unionists, their predecessors in authority. In 1832, Rosas' presidency ended; and he would have been re-elected, but, at his own desire, a dependent of his, General Balacré, was nominated, Rosas thinking he would be a mere puppet in his hands. Balacré must have deceived or betrayed him, for he managed to create disunion in the ranks of the Federalists, the consequence of which was a revolt. Much anxiety was felt as to which party in the outbreak Rosas would join; he was at the time on the Rio Colorado, at the head of the troops sent against Patagonia, but he returned with the utmost speed to Buenos Ayres; and, with his usual promptitude, drove Balacré into exile, and struck his name from the list of Presidents. In every step Rosas had the support of the Congress, who named him "Protector of the Constitution," presented him with a sabre of honour, set with diamonds, and increased his already enormous estate by a gift of a large tract of land. Having thus secured the chief power, he proceeded to consolidate it, and so far succeeded that he has since that time ruled Buenos Ayres almost as a Dictator. He has endeavoured to re-establish trade and commerce, but his energies are ill directed, and he has acted from impulse rather than knowledge, so that his exertions have not raised the country from its deplorable state of financial and commercial embarrassment. His hatred of the Monte Videans, his neighbours, and the Unionists, is so intense that it amounts to madness, and leads him to carry on a constant war without his State, and a persecution of all foreigners within it: under such a system no country can prosper. He classes all strangers among his enemies. "Death to the savage Unionists" is his maxim, and the ruthless sentence appears as the motto of the Federalist journals under his influence. He manifests his hatred even in the most absurd and trifling things; Blue, the colour of the Unionists, is everywhere proscribed, and he has forbidden the wearing the beard on the chin in the fashion of Young France, for the most exquisite reason, that, combined with the whiskers, it describes something in shape like the detested letter U! As long as the sword is to rule, such men may govern an ignorant and half-savage race; but it is difficult to reconcile such madness as this, with anything that can win the reputation Rosas has acquired in some quarters, of being a statesman. Foreigners, who alone possess the capital and commercial enterprise that can give such a country prosperity, he persecutes and harasses in every possible way—especially Frenchmen. In defiance of a Convention of a former Government with France, he issued an order that every foreigner settled in Buenos Ayres for three years, should be liable to serve in the militia; the French Cabinet protested, negotiated, and at last in 1838 blockaded the Argentine Harbours. The war with Monte Video has continued down to the present time; except the city itself, Rosas is master of the whole country, which is held by a force under General Oribe. His object is to subdue all the States of the River Plate to his authority; but the Monte Videans are independent and resist; and as it is the chief seat of the English and French merchants, these two powerful Governments have interfered to save their subjects from the spoliation and destruction would surely follow the success of the despot Rosas. The blockading fleet is already seized; the withdrawal of the Buenos Ayrean troops from the Banda Oriental must be next insisted on; as to negotiation, it is time wasted; Rosas can comprehend but one argument—the logic of force, and the determination to resort to it. We cannot abandon our countrymen, settled in an independent state, to the chance of an indiscriminate massacre, which, in all probability, would follow the capture of Monte Video. We have delayed our interference almost culpably, till the last and desperate crisis, but even now rescue may be possible. There is also a great advantage in having the co-operation of France. If the two great and rival powers of Europe have a common cause in which to act together, it will do more to destroy national jealousies than a hundred dissertations on the folly of considering ourselves "national enemies." We are acting together for our mutual interest in Madagascar, and on the river Plate; if the two great civilised States continue their league against these half-savage and wholly-destructive Powers, mankind at large will be as much the gainers by their friendship, as they would be losers by their enmity.

#### THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The magnificent Museum of preparations attached to the Royal College of Surgeons in Lincoln's-Inn-fields—the first of its kind in the world—owes its foundation to the untiring industry and talents of John Hunter, the great anatomist and physiologist, who devoted his life to collecting the most important specimens in those great branches of knowledge—Natural History, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology. The Museum was originally arranged by him, in a building contiguous to his house, in Leicester-square, and was completed in 1787, when it was opened for inspection during the month of October to the medical profession, and in May to non-professional patrons, and cultivators or lovers of physiology or natural history.

Upon his death, in 1793, from disease of the heart—the immediate cause being a dispute in the Board-room of St. George's Hospital, and his excitement attendant thereupon—directions were left in his will that his Museum should be offered in the first instance to Government, on such terms as might be considered reasonable; and in case of refusal should be sold in one lot, as his executors might think proper. Nothing was, however, done with it for six years, when Parliament voted £15,000 for the Museum; and an offer of it being made to the Corporation of Surgeons, it was accepted on the terms proposed by Government. Further grants having been made, a building was completed in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and the Museum opened for the inspection of visitors in 1813; but this proving too small, in consequence of the numerous additions, for the proper display and arrangement of the specimens, the present noble building was erected, and opened in 1836, at the expense of the College, and at a cost of about £40,000.

At present, the total number of Specimens nearly amounts to twenty-three thousand! Of these, upwards of ten thousand belonged to John Hunter's original Museum: the remainder have since been added. Hunter's main object was "to illustrate, as far as possible, the whole subject of life, by preparations of the bodies in which its phenomena are presented;" and, besides this, in the Pathological division of the Museum, there were about 2500 specimens to illustrate, further, the processes of common diseases, and the actions of restoration; the effects of specific diseases; and the effects of various diseases, arranged according to their locality in the body.

It would be impossible to give even a synopsis of these specimens in the present place; indeed, the majority of them would be of little interest to the general reader. We will, therefore, merely mention those likely to prove objects of the greatest curiosity to the non-professional visitor; referring others, who may be desirous of becoming more intimately acquainted with the preparations, to the elaborate catalogues of the Museum.

Our view is that which first strikes the sight of the spectator, on entering at the chief door from the hall of the College. The disposition of the specimens and cases on the floor, and the situation of the galleries, are correctly delineated. The first large object seen, on the right, is the fossil shell of a gigantic extinct Armadillo, from Buenos Ayres. A shell of the common Armadillo is placed on this enormous specimen, to show by comparison its vast size, which was also its protection, as it has no joints to roll itself up with, like the animal of the present day. On the left is the fossil skeleton of the Mylodon, a large extinct quadruped of the Sloth family, also found at Buenos Ayres. It is disposed as if climbing up a tree, to feed on the branches, &c., such being the manner in which, it is conjectured, it contrived to exist. Beyond this, to the left, is the skeleton of the Hippopotamus, the head of which is just seen in the engraving; and on the extreme right, over the shell of the Armadillo, are the bones of the pelvis, tail, and left hind leg of the mighty Megatherium, whose name induces recollections of recent geological disputes. The cabinets on either side the central avenue contain various anatomical preparations of parts of the human subject, fishes, and reptiles. The large skeleton to the right of the centre, is that of Charles O'Brien, the Irish giant, and is eight feet in height.

He was only 22 at the time of his death, which was precipitated by excessive drinking. Two ordinary skeletons, male and female, are placed on his left side, and on his right is that of Caroline Crachami, the Sicilian dwarf, who died in London, in 1824, at the age of ten years. The skeleton, which is under a glass case, is only twenty inches in height. There are two plaster casts of hands on the pedestal—one of M. Louis, the French giant, who measured seven feet four inches; the other of Patrick Cotter, another Irish giant, who was eight feet seven inches high. In an adjoining glass case is the glove of O'Brien. The shoes of this extraordinary individual are at present, we believe, in the possession of Mr. Thorne, residing at Addlestone, near Chertsey, in Surrey. Their enormous size is almost incredible, looking more like the large models displayed by tradesmen over their shops, as signs, than the ordinary coverings of any human feet.

Proceeding along the Museum on the left are casts, in plaster, of the bones of an extinct and huge bird, the *Dinornis giganteus*, which must have stood at least ten feet high, and was a native of New Zealand. It is placed, by way of comparison, by the side of a full-sized Ostrich. Still further, is the skeleton of the American Elk, and under it that of the Great Penguin, from the extreme southern point that Ross touched at. This is the only specimen of the kind in England. Behind this, is a skeleton of the Giraffe; and, on the right, the skeleton of the gigantic Irish Elk, the span of the antlers of which measures eight feet. The specimen was exhumed from a peat bog near Limerick. The large skeleton in the centre will be looked at with interest; it is that of the Elephant *Chumee*, who, after being exhibited on the stage at Covent-garden Theatre, was purchased by Mr. Cross for Exeter 'Change, where it was shot in 1826, during an aggravated annual paroxysm, but not until it had received more than a hundred bullets. There is a full account of the occurrence in the "Every Day Book." In front of this is the plaster cast of a young Negro, and a bust of John Hunter by Flaxman.

Passing through a doorway on the left hand, we enter the Small Museum, which contains many objects of popular interest. Immediately before us is the skeleton of a man who died at the age of twenty-five from chronic Hydrocephalus, or water on the brain. The skull is enormous, measuring forty-eight inches in circumference; and the entire skeleton displays many peculiarities highly interesting to the anatomist. It was presented by Mr. Liston, the eminent surgeon. In the next case are the two skulls of a double-headed child, born in Bengal, who lived to be four years old, when it was killed by the bite of a Cobra de Capello. The skulls are united by their crowns; the upper head is therefore inverted. It had four eyes, which moved in different directions at the same time, and the superior eyelids never thoroughly closed even when the child was asleep. In the same case is a portion of the intestines of Napoleon Buonaparte, preserved in spirits, and showing the progress of the disease which carried him off. Adjoining is a very remarkable skeleton, the joints of which are ankylosed, or rendered immovable, by unnatural splints of bone growing out in all directions. But perhaps the object of the greatest interest is the preparation known as "the shaft case," between the wall cabinets on the left hand. On the 13th of June, 1812, Mr. Thomas Tipton was impaled by the shaft of a chaise, near Stratford, in Essex. The shaft entered his chest under the left arm, and came out under the right arm, being thrust through by the violence of an unruly horse, as far as the first tug-hook, which also penetrated the chest and wounded the left lung. Two veterinary surgeons, Messrs. E. and H. Lawrence, who were passing at the time, drew out the shaft; and, wonderful to relate, the patient recovered. He was attended by Mr. Maiden and Sir William Blizard, and survived the injury eleven years. The preparation of the chest, and the shaft itself, are side by side. As a companion to this is the iron pivot of a try-sail mast, which was driven right through the body of a seaman, John Taylor, a Prussian by birth, of the brig *Jane*, of Scarborough, Captain John Good, Master. The accident occurred in the London Docks, Feb. 26, 1831. Whilst guiding the pivot of the try-sail mast into the mainboom, the tackle gave way, and the pivot passed obliquely through Taylor's body, between the heart and left lung, and pinned him to the deck. The try-sail mast was thirty-nine feet long, and weighed about 600lbs. He was carried to the London Hospital, where, under the care of Mr. J. G. Andrews, he recovered so entirely in five months, as to be enabled to walk from the hospital to the college and back again. He at the same time sustained various other injuries. His scalp was laid open; his lower jaw and four ribs fractured; but he ultimately returned to his duties as a seaman, and is now alive.

There are several mummies in this room. Amongst them we observe the first wife of the late eccentric Martin Van Butchell; and a female who died of consumption in 1775. The plan pursued was that of injecting all the vessels and viscera with camphor and turpentine. A mummy, in a sitting position, with its cheeks resting on the hands, deserves attention. It is supposed to be that of a Peruvian nobleman, who immolated himself with his wife and child some centuries ago. The expression of the figure is painful.

The Museum is open to Fellows and Members of the College, and to visitors introduced by them, or by written orders (not transferable), on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from twelve to four o'clock; on Fridays, it is open only for the purposes of study. The arrangements for the admission of learned and scientific foreigners, state officers, church and law dignitaries, and members of scientific bodies, are liberal and judicious. We cannot do better than recommend our readers to visit the Museum, and see the principal preparations, likely, as we have before said, to interest the non-professional world; and which we have thus superficially described.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The more I see of Paris the more convinced am I of the superior ingenuity of the French in all that relates to small or large swindling; and as to everything that relates to rifling pockets, or the delicate transmission of chains, and the removal of watches, purses, &c. &c., the individuals constituting the swell mob of England are mere awkward apprentices, or ungraceful thieves. But the French, and *par excellence* the Parisian *escroc*, is a finished artiste—refined, polished, dressed in capital style, and perfect from beaver to boots; gloved like a D'Orsay, and shod like a Brummel. An instance of the influence of dress and the power of good looks, occurred only during the last week. A handsome fellow, wearing a cross in his button-hole, and stating himself to be the nephew of a banker, who is also a member of the Chamber of Deputies, whose name he borrowed, has been fleecing the *badouins* most brilliantly and successfully; and more than one of the leading houses for furniture has been duped to a heavy amount. He assumed that he was the most intimate friend of the Prince de Joinville, with whom he had made the campaign of St. Jean d'Ulloa, and that he had accompanied his Highness to St. Helena for the purpose of bearing to France the honoured ashes of Napoleon. Every description of tradesmen willingly swallowed the bait, hook and all; from the jeweller to the draper, from the perfumer to the tailor. But the *schneider* proved fatal to Eugene de M. A few days since, Eugene de M. called upon him in apparent haste, and said—"It is absolutely necessary, my dear friend, that I have, in two days, a naval lieutenant's uniform, of the most splendid materials; for the Prince de Joinville, who was to have assisted at the experiments relative to the new mode of propulsion invented by M. Siguer at the Académie des Sciences, finding it impossible to attend, has requested that I would take his place upon this interesting occasion. You will conceive that, being obliged to be in company with Admirals, and the highest persons of the kingdom, that I should worthily appear as the representative of my friend the Prince; therefore, let me have something elegant and rich, but not too much lace, merely the simple embroidery necessary to my grade." The uniform was put into train, and the best snips at work, when one of the most celebrated painters of Paris happened to enter the establishment; at the sight of him, the favourite of Prince Joinville left slowly, recommending the victim to be sure not to disappoint. "Do you know that young fellow?" asked the painter. "Oh, perfectly," replied the tailor, "he is the nephew of the banker G—, and the intimate friend of Prince Joinville." "You are robbed, my dear sir; the fellow is no more the nephew of the banker G—, than I am, and can only know the Prince by sight through having served as cabin-boy on board the *Belle Poule*. That he is a swindler I have the best means of knowing, as he once introduced himself at my lodgings, and robbed me of a splendid dirk." The same night, Eugene de M. was arrested by the *schneider*, and, of course, placed in *durance* until his trial for this, and innumerable other cases of swindling. I merely cite this as one case out of thousands that daily take place. You will perceive that manners, education, and dramatic feeling are necessary for the proper carrying out these kinds of small comedies of real life. I do not wonder at the contempt expressed by the Parisian thief of our native professors; when anything exceedingly *gauche* is done in their peculiar line, it is stigmatised as being as stupid as an English thief, and as coarse as a London burglary. So much for French refinement!

The Polish refugees residing at Paris, met at Passy, to pay their tributes of regret and affection to Madame Hoffman-Tanski, whose death took place, prematurely, a few days since. The number of Poles amounted to upwards of 300. Amongst them was the Prince Czartoryski; M. Barzikowski, member of the last Government of Poland; General Dembinski, who was the commander-in-chief of the Polish army; Generals Prince Gledroye, Chrzanoski, Gaurowski; Prince Eustache Sapieha; MM. Kaszycki, Morozewicz, Plichta; the poets Bohdan Zaleski and Stewacki, and many other Poles illustrious by their talents, and the services rendered to the national cause. Madame Hoffman-Tanski had rendered her name popular and beloved by her patriots as much by her literary works, as by her patriotic zeal; her character sweet and benevolent, the sensibility of her heart, and the devotion of her life. During the days of her prosperity, as in her humble retreat at Paris, her house was ever the rendezvous of men of letters, and of all the illustrations of her country. Polish priests celebrated the funeral service. The young girls of the Institute, formed under the auspices of the Princess Czartoryski, assisted at the mournful ceremony, and the pupils of the Polish school in their national costume, surrounded the cenotaph to render their last homage to her who had consecrated her life to the instruction of the youth of her nation. Her grandfather, Tanski, and her grandmother were massacred by the soldiers of the ferocious Suwaroff, at the sacking of Prague. Her father, the victim of unjust persecutions, was despoiled of his wealth and his offices in the State. Her husband was for many years a State prisoner. During the last insurrection in Poland, she was one of the first to found the society of four hundred Polish ladies, who devoted themselves to the service of the hospitals and the various charitable establishments, when the cholera added its pestilence to the horrors of war. It is proposed by the

Poles, to erect a monument by a national subscription to the illustrious defunct, on the spot where are deposited her mortal remains. I never witnessed a more touching, or a more sincere scene of mourning—there was not an unmoistened eye amongst the whole *cortège*.

The number of passengers during the first eight months of the present year, between France and England, by the four French ports which have established communications between the two kingdoms, are:—

Boulogne	45,216
Havre	13,228
Calais	10,565
Dieppe	7,461
Total	76,500 passengers.

##### FRANCE.

The political news from France is not important this week.

A few days since Louis Philippe repaired on board the steamer *Caiman*, in the roads of Tréport, to distribute crosses of the Legion of Honour to twelve officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the flotilla, assembled at Tréport, on the occasion of his Majesty's residence at Eu. The King was accompanied by the Count de Paris, the Dukes de Nemours and Aumale, and the Ministers of Marine, Justice, and Commerce. His Majesty was enthusiastically cheered on reaching the *Caiman*, and placed himself in front of the staff and crew, drawn up on deck. The officers and sailors of the other vessels of the flotilla who were to be decorated, were also present. The Minister of Marine, after taking the King's orders, called out the names of the new members of the Legion of Honour, and each of them advanced in succession to receive the insignia of the decoration from the King's hands, and to take the oath, which was read by the Minister of Marine. After the ceremony, the King inspected the *Caiman*, and expressed his satisfaction at the good order of the ship and crew. His Majesty then descended into the Royal barge, amidst repeated cries of *Vive le Roi*, and returned to the Palace at one o'clock.

No less than thirty-five companies have been formed to bid for the concession of the five new lines, namely, eight for the Paris and Strasburg road; six for the Tours and Nantes; five for the Creil and St. Quentin; eleven for the Paris and Lyons; and six for the Lyons and Avignon. According to the same journal, a fusion was likely to take place between the Northern Railroad Company and that of Fampoux and Hazebrouck.

The *Sicile* and *Presse* complain of the disastrous consequences for trade and industry, arising from the indefinite adjournment of the adjudication of the new lines.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the imports of France, in August last, from which it appears that the Customs' duties levied thereon during that month amounted to 12,413,503*fr.*, or 1,366,99*fr.* less than during the corresponding month of 1844. The receipts of the Customs, in the eight months of 1845, ending on the 1st of September, were 101,203,157*fr.*; they had been 100,300,698*fr.* in 1844, and 93,621,124*fr.* in 1843.

The *Réforme* has the following remarks upon the reported intention of M. Thiers to visit England. M. Thiers, it says, "is shortly expected in England. The *compère* of the system, and the future man of business of the Regency, after having obtained a knowledge of the situation of affairs in Spain, could not do better than visit England, to study British philanthropy. We advise all those who have joined M. Thiers, through love of their country, to come to a proper understanding with him on his return to France, and to note down all the information he may have collected. The 'love of country' will, no doubt, induce them to adopt, in case of future contingencies, all the valuable surmises suggested to M. Thiers, by his study of the legal order of the Peninsula, and the social condition of Great Britain."

The *Débats* publishes the following from a correspondent at Papate, in Tahiti, dated May 4:—"Queen Pomaré is still in hostility with us. She remains at Raiatea, with the malcontents of the archipelago, and there, with the aid of some deserters from our crews, and even some captains of the English navy, has raised fortifications which will require some severe work with the bayonet to carry. In this defensive position the Queen is waiting for sufficient forces from England to enable her to resume the sovereignty which she has lost. We live here in a constant state of warfare, passing the day in scouring the country and clearing the valleys; gendarmes and soldiers spread right and left seeking for concealed enemies. The natives carry on a real Kabyle war against us; lying in invisible ambush, firing upon us as if we were wild beasts, and then disappearing with a rapidity which renders it impossible for us to overtake them. During the night the shore and town of Papate are guarded by sentinels and patrols of gendarmes at every point and in all directions. Thus have we lived for many months, and if our Government does not assume a more determined attitude, we really know not what end we may come to, for our soldiers and sailors are beginning to be worn out by a service so fatiguing and dangerous."

##### SPAIN.

We have letters from Madrid to the 24th ult. The Duke de Rianzares and the Duke de Glucksberg had arrived in that capital. The Government had at last perceived the necessity of adopting rigorous measures against gambling, and the Political Chief had published a *bando*, declaring that he would punish with the utmost severity both the individuals who kept gaming-houses and the persons who frequented them.

##### GERMANY.

THE CHURCH REFORMATION.—A letter from Ulm, dated Sept. 21, says:—"The journey of M. Ronge from Stuttgart to our place resembled more the triumphal march of a conqueror, and the inhabitants of Esslingen and Goppingen distinguished themselves in particular in the reception they gave to the hero of our days. Our town, where he is to stay for some days, would, however, not remain behind, and it has performed its duties of hospitality in the true spirit of Christian love and charity. A deputation of Aldermen and distinguished citizens went out to meet him, and on his arrival in our town he was received by the population with an almost endless shout of joy. The Mayor welcomed him in the name of the inhabitants, and a young lady of noble birth, and the youngest member of the new community, offered him a crown of laurels. M. Ronge and his fellow labourer in the vineyard, M. Dawist, twice addressed the people from the hotel where they have taken up their residence, and were listened to with very great attention. Our Common Council has granted for the use of the German Catholics 500 florins, of which 100 florins are to be employed in the fitting up of the Corn Exchange for a place of worship. However, this latter will no more be necessary, as the Ministry has now granted the petition, signed by 1800 citizens, and allowed to the new community the use of the cathedral for Divine service. It is said that the King of Württemberg is much displeased with his Ministers for having refused a similar request to the German Catholics at Stuttgart, and that it is owing to this that an order of a more favourable nature has been lately issued by the Government of that country, according to which the German Catholics there are allowed the free exercise of their religious creed, except the permission for their ministers to officiate at the altar, and for the public papers to call their sermons other than speeches." Letters from various parts of Germany state that the secession from the Catholic Church is proceeding very rapidly. At a dinner party given by the inhabitants of Ulm, to M. Ronge, and at which more than seventy of its distinguished citizens, and several delegates from the neighbouring places were present, Dr. Gramm, the public physician of the district, made a speech, from which we extract the following:—"Dear Brethren, much esteemed Friends,—It is known to you all that we German Catholics have separated ourselves from the Pope, from our Roman Catholic Bishop, and from his Chapter. Now, it would be supposed that we are like sheep without a shepherd, and unable to defend ourselves against our numerous enemies; but this is not our case. For, in union with our Protestant brethren, we have our Bishop in the person of our just and courageous King, who will acknowledge us as his faithful subjects, since we combat all foreign influence, which is injurious to the free development of spiritual liberty, whether such an influence proceeds from this side or from the other side of the mountains." The assembly-room was magnificently decorated, and in one transparency, in large characters, was written "Johannes Ronge, the Champion of Light and Truth."

##### THE UNITED STATES.

The *Caledonia* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last, with New York papers to the 15th ult. Their contents are unimportant.

Most of the New York papers agree in representing that the principal feature in the administration of the Government will be the modification of the tariff for the purpose of reducing it to a revenue standard. The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that he has for some time past been actively engaged in procuring evidence in favour of a reduction.

The outward arrival of the *Great Western* steamer had caused a further demand for flour. The *Great Western* reached New York on the 9th ult., having made a very quick run of 14 days 8 hours.

A considerable fire took place at Philadelphia on the 7th ult.—damage 40,000 dollars.

Commercial affairs at New York were in a healthy state; the fall trade was in full operation.

The newspapers of New York are full of omissions of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. A larger audience was assembled upon the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Charles Kean than had ever been witnessed at the Park Theatre. One journal states that it was a sea of heads from the pit to the back seat of the fourth tier. More money had been received at the Treasury during their engagement than had been taken during a similar number of performances for twenty-five years. Eleven nights have realised to these artistes £1000.

The *Caledonia* brought advices from Tampico (Mexico) to the 22d August, and from Corpus Christi (Texas), at which latter place the United States troops are encamped, to the 30th. The United States army is represented at about two or three thousand strong, and daily receiving accession to its numbers. Under command of General Taylor it was waiting for orders from home, and was only prepared to act on the defensive. If the occupation of Texas was attempted by the Mexicans it would, of course, be regarded as a hostile act, and be the signal for the commencement of a war. The Mexican forces under General Arista were at Matamoros. Various estimates state them at 2000 to 3000 strong. General Paredes was said to be at Monterey with from 800 to 1400 men, and found it impossible to keep them from deserting. A Mexican schooner, arrived at New Orleans, reports that the latter general was soon to receive an accession of 1500 men from the interior. Rumour states that he was then to march upon Texas, striking the Rio Grande as high up as the Bexar country. General Arista was to march on



General Taylor at Corpus Christi. It is also stated that Arista has employed emissaries to Texas to tamper with the slaves, and he hopes to render them effective in the promotion of his plans.

Lord Metcalfe's Government has gained a great triumph in the return of the Solicitor-General. In the face of the most determined opposition he has been elected for Dorchester.

#### THE RIVER PLATE.

We have accounts from Rio to the 8th August, by way of the United States. Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 29th July had been received. Rosas had rejected the ultimatum of the British and French Ministers. These officials had therefore retired to Monte Video; the naval forces of the allied powers seized upon the Argentine blockading squadron before Monte Video; and General Oribe, commanding the besieging army, had been notified to depart immediately from the Banda Oriental. Great excitement prevailed in Buenos Ayres, and it was supposed England and France would be brought into open collision with the Argentine Republic. During the negotiations at Buenos Ayres, the American Chargé, Mr. Brent, had offered his mediation. The offer was accepted by General Rosas, but declined by the English and French Ministers.

By the packet we have letters from Monte Video to the 10th of July. The French war steamer *Fulton* had just arrived at Buenos Ayres, and Admiral Laing had stated that the day previous an ultimatum had been sent into Rosas by the British and French Ministers, demanding a categorical answer in seventy-two hours. This was confirmed to the British merchants on the afternoon of the 10th, by the British Chargé, Mr. Turner, who read to the Chairman of their Committee, a despatch from Mr. Ouseley, dated the 9th of July, to the effect that "the Baron Duffauds and Mr. Ouseley had finally demanded the withdrawal of the Argentine troops, and the retirement of the Argentine squadron, from before Monte Video;" and that they had also offered their mediation to the Monte Video Government for the purpose of arranging a definitive peace between the two republics. The Chargé subsequently stated to the Chairman of the Committee, that he was directed to inform him, in reply to a representation from the merchants, stating their apprehensions as to their situation, that "they, the British and French Ministers, had demanded a cessation of hostilities, and had taken measures which did not admit of delay."

#### CANADA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We have received some private correspondence, and the most recent journals from Canada, and, although the news which they collectively contain is not of paramount European importance, yet there is matter of general interest to the public, and intelligence upon which our readers will not fail to set a due value, receiving it, as they will, at first hand.

First, and of most vital consequence to our commercial relations, are the confirmatory notices which have reached our colony of the threatening state of affairs in South America. Almost at the same moment when Liverpool was remonstrating against the quiescent deportment of the French and English Governments towards Rosas, accounts reached us from Buenos Ayres of a massacre by Oribe, scarcely less horrible than that of Pelissier in Algiers (the bayonetting of eleven hundred prisoners in cold blood), and the almost simultaneous demand of the British and French Consuls of such terms for the merchants of both countries, as might preclude the necessity for a blockade in the first instance, with the after alternative of a declaration of war. A mercantile correspondent of a Boston paper thus writes his advice to the Canada commercialists, from the River Plate:—

"Affairs are in a bad state. It would not surprise me to see all the ports blockaded. I recommend that no shipments should be made to these ports. At the present moment we are in an unsettled state as regards the city of Montevideo, all the rest of the Oriental State being under the command of Oribe. Now come the English and French at the eleventh hour, to make a foreign intervention, which will be resisted to the last. A fortnight more, and we shall know if we are to be blockaded or not. I say yes; consequently, I recommend no shipments to be made."

It will be interesting at the present crisis to learn the exact condition of the British, French, and American forces in the river.

The naval forces assembled in the river were, English, ten vessels, 138 guns, 1310 men; French, ten vessels, 282 guns, 2230 men; Brazilian, eight vessels, 146 guns, 1150 men; United States, one sloop-of-war, the *Boston*; Sardinian, two sloops-of-war.

There were sixty-four merchant vessels at Buenos Ayres, June 27th, of which twenty-five were British, seven American, six French, &c.

At Kingston an affray and collision between the military and civilians had arisen out of the races; and the blue-jacket-peelers with our own swell-mob could scarcely have got up a more keen encounter at any modern Doncaster or Derby. The consequences, however, may be more serious in Kingston than they would have been upon Epsom Downs.

The following is from the *Kingston Chronicle*:—

#### THE RACES AND A RIOT.

"The disgraceful scenes enacted on Canadian Race Grounds, of late years, are fast bringing this kind of 'sport' into disrepute amongst all peace-loving people. The first day of the Kingston Races was appointed for Thursday last, and, although no good running was expected—the best horses having left town on the evening previous—a great number of persons assembled on the race-ground, and, we regret to say, did not return to their homes till a serious riot occurred, in which many persons were dangerously wounded—and in two or three cases, it is feared, mortally.

"It is almost impossible to ascertain in what way the row commenced; but, from all the information we have been able to obtain, it appears that a soldier of the 71st Regiment and a sailor quarrelled and came to blows, that parties interfered on both sides till the riot became general between the soldiers of the 71st and the civilians. A sergeant's picket, who had been sent out in the early part of the afternoon, to look after those of the regiment who had obtained leave to attend the races, endeavoured to separate the combatants, but failed in doing so, and got themselves mixed up in the *melee*—several of them drawing their bayonets, and, in some instances, making use of them.

"The riot had now assumed a serious aspect, and a gentleman rode into town and gave information to Major Dennie, who immediately proceeded to the scene of action with two companies of the 71st, to bring off his own men—in doing this, the mob followed the troops some distance along the Macadamized Road, hurling stones and sticks at their heads, and on nearing the Toll Gate the soldiers turned upon the mob and pursued them through the adjoining fields, capturing several persons, whom they brought into town as prisoners—these were handed over to his Worship the Mayor and taken to the Station House, from which they were shortly afterwards liberated on their own recognizances to appear yesterday morning to answer any charge which might be preferred against them. They accordingly appeared yesterday morning, with Henry Smith, junr., Esq., as their Counsel. Mr. Smith expressed his regret that the parties whom he represented should have been illegally detained on the evening previous, and that his advice to release them had not been acted on—he was now prepared to meet any charge that might be preferred against them, or demand their dismissal. Major Dennie said that it was not his intention to prefer any charge against the parties—that he was disposed to consider the affray as a mere race-course row—that his own men were now undergoing a rigid examination, and those of them who had voluntarily taken part in it should be severely punished, and if necessary handed over to the civil authorities.—Major D. expressed an earnest wish that nothing should arise to create ill feeling between the soldiers and civilians. His object in going out to the race-course was solely for the purpose of bringing away his own men, and to assist in quelling the riot; when he arrived on the ground there were neither magistrates nor police officers with whom he could advise, and his only motive in acting as he had done was to save life and allay excitement. The parties under arrest were then discharged; Mr. Smith intimating that he should reserve to himself the right of bringing actions against Major D. on behalf of his clients, for losses and injuries which they had sustained by their illegal arrest.

"Many of our townspeople and a number of the soldiers are seriously injured, but we trust there will be no loss of life. There can be no doubt whatever that there were faults on both sides, and, under all the circumstances of the case, we hope Mr. Smith will see the propriety of advising his clients to let the matter drop. Should a different course be advised it will only have the effect of perpetuating excitement and keeping up a jealousy between the military and civilians, subversive of that universal good feeling which has ever existed in Kingston."

This account does not speak well for the exertions of the colonial magistracy, nor do we think it was (however conciliatory) either wise or decisive on the part of Major Dennie, to have foregone his charges against the civilians who assailed the military on march, at the same time that he left himself and his soldiers open to civil prosecution. All such unpleasant *contretemps* should be controlled and guided by a severe and disciplined sense of justice.

Railways appear to be exciting in Canada the same *furore* which is pervading the Mother Country, and the very appointments of directors are made the subject of leading articles in the journals.

With reference to the recent fire at Quebec, the public will be glad to learn that the Lords of the Admiralty transmitted to the poorer class of sufferers 6000 blankets, 13000 pairs of shoes, and 8000 jackets; and that the newspapers already acknowledge the receipt of £16,000, in private contributions, from England, devoted to repair the awful calamity.

At the first of a series of musical and dramatic entertainments introduced at Montreal, the celebrated De Bégis—so long an absentee from our English musical circles, where he was once prime favourite—made his appearance, and had become the fashionable lion of the hour.

It is rumoured that Sir Allan M'Nab—whose name was so prominent at the time of the rebellion—will succeed to the Presidency of the Legislative Council. He is at present Speaker of the Assembly, and has, we believe, arrived in England, on matters connected with the Great Western Railroad.

Society in Canada is considerably agitated upon subjects connected with militia appointments and promotions, some of which, it is believed, have reference to electioneering influences.

### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland Bombay mail has arrived, with papers and letters from Bombay, Aug. 27; Calcutta, Aug. 10; Madras, Aug. 20; and China, June 25.

The news contained in them, although not comprising anything of momentous consequence, is certainly more than ordinarily interesting. The expedition from Hyderabad, under Major Corsellis, to Kasmore on the Sikh frontier, appears to have been sent forth by the Governor of Scinde, with the view of protecting our territories in that direction from possible inroad—the Sikhs having pursued some Scindian robbers across the border, and thereby given obvious proof of their pugnacious disposition. Some lives were lost on ascending the river, owing to the intense heat. The troops arrived at Kasmore, and encamped on the only dry spot they could find, the country being flooded by the Indus; and there they have remained ever since. Cholera was raging at Hyderabad as well as Sukkur, but the mortality amongst the troops has been smaller than might have been expected.

The accounts from the Punjab relate chiefly to the rebellion of Prince Peshora Singh, which has now assumed a very formidable shape, and, if not checked, will, in all probability, be attended with very serious results to the impotent Government at Lahore, and it is obvious that nothing but foreign intervention can save the country from irretrievable ruin. It appears that the Governor-General has presented a treaty for the acceptance of the Sikhs, in virtue of which a British subsidiary force will be established. The Lahore Government is understood to have accepted this treaty, but it is doubtful whether the troops will allow it to be carried into effect. Sir Henry Hardinge was to go up to the north-west provinces about the latter end of September.

There were three questions of interest under discussion at Bombay at the time of the departure of the mails, viz.—1. The establishment of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, of which a Committee of the leading personages of that Presidency had been formed, in order to co-operate with the Company in London, for the purpose of carrying this great improvement into effect. The second improvement was the formation of a Steam Navigation Company, with the object of having steam boats to ply from Guzerat and Scinde to Bombay, and from Bombay to Ceylon, touching at the intermediate ports. The third point of interest arose from an attempt to stop the public working on the roads on Sundays.

The money market at Calcutta on the 16th of August was nearly in the same position represented by the last advices of the 7th ult. At Bombay, though the business transacted in imports since the departure of the mail of the 19th of July had been less extensive than in previous years, the prospects were not unfavourable.

The news from China comes down to the 27th of June. The Government of Hong Kong had published a proclamation for the assessment of houses, lands, &c., which it was maintained was calculated to prove injurious to the colony, as tending to prevent parties from settling there. There is an interesting discussion going forward in India relative to the Island of Chusan, which now, when the time for its restoration to the Chinese is approaching, becomes of more value than ever to the British. A great unwillingness is exhibited to restore it, on the ground that the whole of the provisions of the treaties with the Chinese had not been complied with. It was said that the French and Americans cast covetous eyes on this island, against which so many prejudices had existed, which were found by experience to be unfounded, and that they having each made stipulations for an island, expect to get Chusan.

#### IRELAND.

##### REPEAL DEMONSTRATION IN TIPPERARY.

The long-announced Repeal Demonstration of the County Tipperary took place at Thurles, on Thursday (last week).

The procession to the place of meeting, near Thurles, we are assured by the Repeal historians of the day, extended at least five miles, and "the meeting, with the exception of Tara, was certainly the most magnificent and gigantic of the monster gatherings. There could not have been less than between four and five hundred thousand human beings taking part in the business: the number of equestrians amounted, we have no doubt, to fifteen thousand." The Correspondent of an Anti-Repeal journal says:—"The meeting was exceedingly numerous, equalling the most celebrated of the monster meetings of 1843. It was held at a place called Knockree, about two miles from Thurles. The numbers might have been from ninety to one hundred thousand. Fully ten or twelve thousand farmers, well clad and appointed, rode in cavalry fashion, four abreast; and not only with them, but among their pedestrian companions, was the greatest order and decorum observed."

A Voice—"Certainly we will."

It was previously arranged that the main body of the trades from Thurles, and the northern parts of the country, should meet their brethren from Cashel and the towns in the south, at the large Fair-green in the village of Holycross.

The scene at this moment (says one account) was magnificent. One hundred thousand human beings—men, women, and children—surrounded the triumphal chariot of the Liberator, which was borne along amidst their warmest benedictions. The procession extended at this period upwards of two miles, for while the banners that headed it were entering Thurles, the Liberator's carriage had not left Holycross. But great as the enthusiasm was along the entire route—warm-hearted and sincere as were the acclamations of the mighty mass who congregated—they were surpassed, far surpassed, while the procession passed through Thurles. At the entrance was erected a triumphal arch, on which was a large flag, and on it inscribed—"England has given us ignorance and bigotry, starvation and rags, wretched cabins, without beds or proper clothing—there was no employment, no trade, no commerce. If this be good Government, the people should be grateful for those blessings." The streets were crowded to suffocation, the windows filled with ladies, and every place which could command a view was occupied; and although the distance from Cashel to Thurles is but twelve or thirteen miles, the cavalcade did not reach the latter place until nearly four o'clock.

Mr. Nicholas Maher, M.P., presided at the open air meeting. A series of resolutions were proposed and addressed, and also a petition to Parliament in favour of Repeal.

Mr. O'Connell then came forward and was received with deafening cheers. He said, I come here to know whether you had learned your Catechism? (Cries of "We did, we did.") Well, then, if you did, you can answer me two questions—are you not for Repeal? (Cheers.) Are you not determined more than ever to obtain it? (Cries of "We are, we are.") Are you not every day more anxious for the Repeal? (Cheers.) Then you do know your Catechism? (Laughter.) I have ready pupils in you. Well, well, you look for it according to my advice—peaceably, legally, and constitutionally—without violence, without force, without intimidation! (Loud cheers.) Will you join me in that plan, and no other? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Well, then, there never was an old fellow with a better backing than I have. (Cheers.) I have hundreds of thousands of the brave and gallant people of Tipperary. Keep within the law. Don't give your enemies power over you. Stand by my side, and victory is certain, and Ireland's liberty shall be restored. (Cheers.)

I have 500,000 witnesses that the Union is unendurable, and shall I want to have the Repeal of the Union—to have six millions yearly spent in Ireland, that is £500,000 a month, £250,000 every fortnight, £125,000 every working day of six weeks. (Cheers.) I want to have it circulated—I want to have it spent in Ireland, where it has been earned by the sweat and toil of that brave, patient, and enduring people. The money rang by their toll is spent in England, in France, in Belgium, in Italy, in every place except Ireland. (Hear, hear.) This must not be. I would have every shilling of Irish money spent in Ireland; and if Irish gentlemen choose to go elsewhere, I would have a law passed charging them 25 per cent. as a tax, and I would have that spent in the improvement of the country. (Hear, hear.) I would have that spent in the making of bridges and roads, instead of having the people taxed by grand jury cess. (Hear, hear.) The Repeal of the Union would cause an immense improvement in the wages of the people. Do you think that I would call you to-day from your harvest work, if I had not an object—if I had not something to obtain for you? (Cheers.) Oh, yes, I know you would follow me anywhere. (Cries of "Yes, yes, to d. a. h.") Oh, you are safe in doing it. I have never led you astray; but I will lead you to the temple of the constitution, to the sure harbour of national security and national prosperity. (Cheers.) Ireland for the Irish is my motto. (Cheers.) You have a right to an Irish Parliament, and you will succeed in obtaining it if you place confidence in me. (Cries of "We do.") I am sure you do. You may believe in me, I have put down Protestant ascendancy already. When I was born no Catholic could have a horse worth more than five pounds; if it was worth £500, a Protestant could come and offer him £5, and he should sell it—such was the law; and if a Catholic concealed his horse, he could be fined three times over the value of the horse. Why we look with astonishment. When—listen to the fact—when I grew up to manhood my soul revolted at the injustice, and I was determined to carry emancipation. (Hear.) And I did carry it in spite of the cunning of Peel and the soldiery of Wellington. I beat the whole of them with one-third of those who now back me. (Great and enthusiastic cheering.) I have succeeded already, and I promise you I will succeed again, if you will only stand by me. (Cheers.) Four years ago they used to laugh at me when I talked of Repeal. The Ministry told me I would never get five hundred persons to join together in seeking for it. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheering.) Well, I determined on carrying the Repeal; I held legal meetings, as had been afterwards proved by the evidence of the highest legal authority. The Government conspired against me; they accused me of conspiracy, and most unjustly sent me to gaol. (Groans.) Yes, thank Heaven that I was in gaol—(Loud cheers)—and am ready to go there again, and to the scaffold, if I could purchase your liberty and prosperity. (Continued cheers)—but, as I have said, I was sent unjustly to gaol. The Government tried an indictment—a monstrous one of thirty-six yards in length; they tried to pack a jury, with a one-sided Judge; but, after all, the law was in my favour. (Cheers.) I knew the law better than they did. The cause was ruled in my favour, and I came out of prison, and no thanks to them. (Cheering.) Oh, Erin of the streams—Erin of the green fields—Erin of the beautiful valleys! of the sublime mountains, of the thousand bays and harbours, of the excellent roadsteads, of a waterpower calculated to turn the nations of the world—

oh! he would tell them she shall not, must not be in slavery. They would struggle for her constitutionally, but successfully. Hurra for Repeal! The Honourable and Learned Gentleman then concluded amid the most enthusiastic cheering; £500 was then handed to the Liberator, after which the mighty assemblage separated quietly, and proceeded peaceably to their respective homes.

#### THE DINNER.

This event came off in a capacious pavilion. It was decorated in the interior with evergreens and flowers. It was supported by sixteen pillars inside, which were also hung with evergreens. The building, which is about 70 yards long, by 30 wide, had a raised dais for the cross table at the head of the room, at which the Chairman and guests sat, and at the opposite end was a commodious gallery for ladies. Covers were laid for between 800 and 900 persons, but there were not less than 1200 or 1300 persons present at the dinner in the course of the night, exclusive of the ladies in the galleries, which, together with all parts of the extensive edifice, were completely filled.

About half-past seven Mr. O'Connell, attired in the uniform of the '83 Club, entered the building, and was, of course, received with loud cheering. The chair was taken by Nicholas Maher, Esq., M.P.

Mr. O'Connell, on his health being drunk, commenced his speech with a glowing eulogium on the glorious sight he had witnessed in the morning—the people so many, so orderly, so determined, &c. Then he gave them a history of his agitation from the very commencement. At length he came to the impediments which the Government was throwing in his way, and said—They cannot corrupt or intimidate us, and yet they will endeavour to corrupt. Where are the slaves who will sell themselves to any Government to the prejudices of their country?—they are nowhere to be found; and, oh, how mistaken are those who imagine that the Catholic clergy can be bribed by an increase to the income of Maynooth (Cheers). We even help the Government who think so. (Hear, hear.) Have they got an additional vote or a voice, by reason of the Maynooth grant, of a single Catholic clergyman? (Cheers.) Has one curate deserted the colours of his country? Oh, no; and if they gave the wealth of Trinity College to Maynooth, they would not be one whit nearer to the suppression of the cry for Repeal. (Cheers.) They have had no other friends but the priests; they are beloved by those who know their worth; and, if the Treasury opened its portals, it would not purchase or alienate them from that people. (Loud cheers.) We have achieved this much, recollect, in a time of peace. ("Hear," and cheers.) Let us give no opening to our enemies—let us persevere in the course we have pursued—and I defy any man to say, looking to the past experience, that we shall not succeed; and that what we have achieved in part, shall not be achieved in the whole. (Hear, hear.) But does the case stand thus alone? Has England less of prosperity—or has she, from week to week, or from day to day, less of security from the Continent or from America? Oh! let the Queen and the King of France kiss hands in a bathing-machine for what I care; but that won't satisfy the French people—and will render them far from tranquil. (A laugh.) We have had, to be sure, some thirty years of peace; but, although such is the case, the longer it lasts, it is much more likely that it shall not much longer continue. (Hear.) Is there not a sufficient assurance in the chain of human events, that she cannot continue prosperous—that she cannot keep pace with the maritime states of Europe, especially France, or, indeed, with America, in another hemisphere? Let one untoward event ripple the channel of her prosperity—let one manufacturer send forth the cry of distress—let the seasons even fail—and the present harvest was nearly failing—let England be in distress, and then—"man's infirmity is God's opportunity;" for the infirmity of England is the opportunity of Ireland. (Cheers.) Let them think of those things—let them remember the ten thousand favourable events which may occur in the circle of the seasons, any one of which would realise their expectations. The progress of their great cause cannot be checked by the folly of one set of individuals, or the crimes of others; it is like the mountain stream, which perpetually supplies perennial waters to the vale below. England may throw a dam across the stream, and prevent its progress for a time, but the waters accumulate in strength, and pressing all before them, will carry away the landmark itself, and scatter abroad every thing which opposed their progress. The friends of Ireland will conduct themselves patriotically, tranquilly, peaceably, in a manner becoming themselves and the majority of the mind of Ireland. Their course, like the waters of human life, shall flow pure and unalloyed, unmixed with any thing mephitic—administered by the representatives of the people—chosen for the people—acting for the people, and giving peace, liberty, and prosperity to old Ireland. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—On Monday, at an early hour, the Conciliation Hall, Dublin, was besieged by applicants for admission, and, at the hour appointed for the dispatch of business, not a space remained unoccupied. The galleries appropriated for the accommodation of the ladies, as is generally the case when Mr. O'Connell is present, exhibited a formidable array. At one o'clock the hon. gentleman entered the hall, and was received with the loudest demonstrations of applause. Major Lidwell having been called to the chair, Mr. O'Connell rose and moved that the signature of the Right Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Kildare, be inserted on the minutes, with the names of the other eighteen prelates who had declared their decided opposition to the Colleges Bill. (Cheers.) A large number of remittances having been handed in, Mr. O'Connell again rose and said he wished to draw the attention of the Association to the present posture of Irish affairs, but, before doing so, he would allude to the late Repeal demonstration in Tipperary. It was a noble exhibition of the peaceful, quiet, but determined men, and he would solemnly declare, of all the monster meetings which had taken place, that held in Cashel, on Thursday last, was the greatest, with, perhaps, the single exception of the Tara demonstration. Nothing could be more delightful than the manner in which the people conducted themselves, and he did not believe that a single glass was drunk by any individual who composed that immense multitude. (Cheers.) It was a political demonstration having determination for its guidance, and the Repeal of the Union for its object. (Cheers.) The honourable gentleman then proceeded at considerable length to comment on the various contingencies which might possibly arise abroad as having a tendency to involve England in a war, and argued from them that the realisation of any one of his propositions would inevitably be the means of restoring the legislative independence of Ireland. Having reviewed the Ministerial policy towards this country, and commented on its various alterations and modifications—which at one moment declared "that concession to Ireland had reached its limits," and at another, that concession should be acted upon in its broadest sense, he concluded by calling upon the people to persevere in registering their votes—to place themselves in a position to return seventy Repeal members at the next election—to preserve tranquillity—to put down Ribbonism, and to furnish him with three millions of signatures to petitions praying for a Repeal of the Union, against the commencement of the next session. The rent for the week was £600 3s. 10d. In the course of the proceedings Mr. O'Connell announced the accession to their ranks of Mr. Thomas Lloyd, of Beechmount, in the county of Limerick. Mr. O'Connell stated that since Mr. W. S. O'Brien, one of the Members for the county of Limerick, had joined them, their movement had not been characterised by any fact so important as the accession of Mr. Lloyd. He described him as a gentleman of ancient family—of independent fortune—of great and varied talent, and of strong Protestant religious feelings.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The Railway excitement continues. There is no diminution in the number of new companies. Such was the alarm created by the report about the Order in Council, that, on one day last week, no less than forty new companies were registered.—The line of railway from Lebrte to Harburg will be thus abridged on the Hamburg side about three hours.—The eldest son of the late Mrs. Hemans has been appointed engineer to the Irish Great Western Railway.—Railways have reached the tropics. The Mauritius line proposes to unite the ports of Louis and Mahebourg.—The adjudication of the Paris and Strasburg Railway is expected to take place on the 2nd or 3rd of November next. Five companies are competing for this line, namely, Ganneron, Hainguerlot, Bechet, Aymon, and Caumont Laforce. The direction of the railway in the department of the Seine et Loire is staked out.—Already, three millions of gold have been sent to the Continent, to pay for instalments on shares held by British capitalists in foreign railways; and an additional sum of ten millions will be needed within twelve months, to make good liabilities, already incurred in the same quarters.—The committee appointed by the Swiss Government for directing the railroads in that country, has decided upon the execution of the following lines, namely, Basle to Olten, Olten to Zurich, Olten to Lake de Biel, and Olten to Lucerne, being in all forty-four Swiss leagues, and requiring an expenditure of 30,000,000 francs.—The *Gazette of Aix la Chapelle* announces that the King of Prussia has consented to the construction of the railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf, by way of Herzogenrath and Gladbach. The King has also consented to a line from Crevelt to Ruhrort, and to that from Maestricht to Aix-la-Chapelle.—The works on the Tours and Nantes line are urged on most actively, and it is thought that in the beginning of October, a single way will have been laid down throughout the whole distance between Orleans and Tours, and that a trial trip will be made. It is considered certain that the line will be opened as far as Tours by the end of the year.—About forty lines immediately connected with Birmingham and the district are already projected, the estimated capital for the construction of which is upwards of £30,000,000 sterling, and there are applications for fifty times the number of shares which the projectors have for allotment!—The subscriptions for the testimonial to George Hudson, Esq., M.P., already advertised, amount to the enormous sum of upwards of £10,000.—The *Journal des Débats* announces that Mr. Locke had been appointed chief engineer of the branch railroads of Dieppe and Fecamp, and that both would be terminated in the course of a year.—In one day last week a share-broker on the Manchester Exchange transacted business in shares to the amount of £80,000! At half a crown in the pound, only, he would clear by this one day's business £10,000.—The deposits on the Direct London and Manchester have, it is understood, been paid up. The deposit was the largest that has ever been called for, and the payments, it is confidently stated, approach to nearly half a million of money!

The *Great Britain* steam-ship, Captain Hoskins, again sailed from Liverpool for New York, last Saturday afternoon. She had about 120 passengers and a pretty large cargo of goods.



## S K E T C H E S I N S P A I N .



PRIESTS, AT MADRID.

## SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

We resume our artistical notes with a glance at the Andaluzas, than whom, says the "Handbook of Spain," "few women talk better or more; practice makes perfect." But, more to the purpose is the following lively page from Mr. Hughes's admirable work, "Revelations on Spain in 1845."—"How the fair Andalucians contrive to pass their time, without once peeping into a book from month's end to month's end, with no pastime but church, no excitement but devotion and an occasional dash of love, it is not easy to conjecture. The balcony and the paving-stones in the streets beneath, when surveyed in perpetuity, become a little fatiguing; the coarse rugs and mats hung over the window-fronts to subdue the glare of a torrid sun, make street-gazing less pleasurable than in other cities. The passing of a vehicle is a rare occurrence, love is for the twilight or the midnight hour, and the most determined church-going cannot kill more than a couple of hours per day. How fill up the immense vacuum?—how complete the "dies solidus" without ever darting those bright eyes into any book more interesting than the *Rosario de la Virgen*, or the *Horas Castellanas*?

The accomplishment of reading is by no means universally diffused; beads are, still, more in use than prayer-books, and when my landlady once—a lady of respectable station, whose titles were as formal as those of her sovereign, being always, by a courtesy extended to every milliner, styled "La Senora Dona Isabel Maria"—was requested to sign a receipt for my quarter's rent, she couldn't; and her son, a youth of twenty, could not write it without black lines to guide him."

The Moorish eyes, the pride of the Spanish female face, are stated to be confined to certain localities. The finest are "raised" in Andalucia; "they are very full, and repose on a liquid somewhat yellow bed, of an almond shape; they are compared to dormant lightnings," &c. Mr. Hughes, too, tells us the eyes of the Andalucian beauty are like burning glasses—black, lustrous, and terrible in wrath; almond-cut, and in repose hiding liquid fires. The Andalucia is absorbing, merciless.

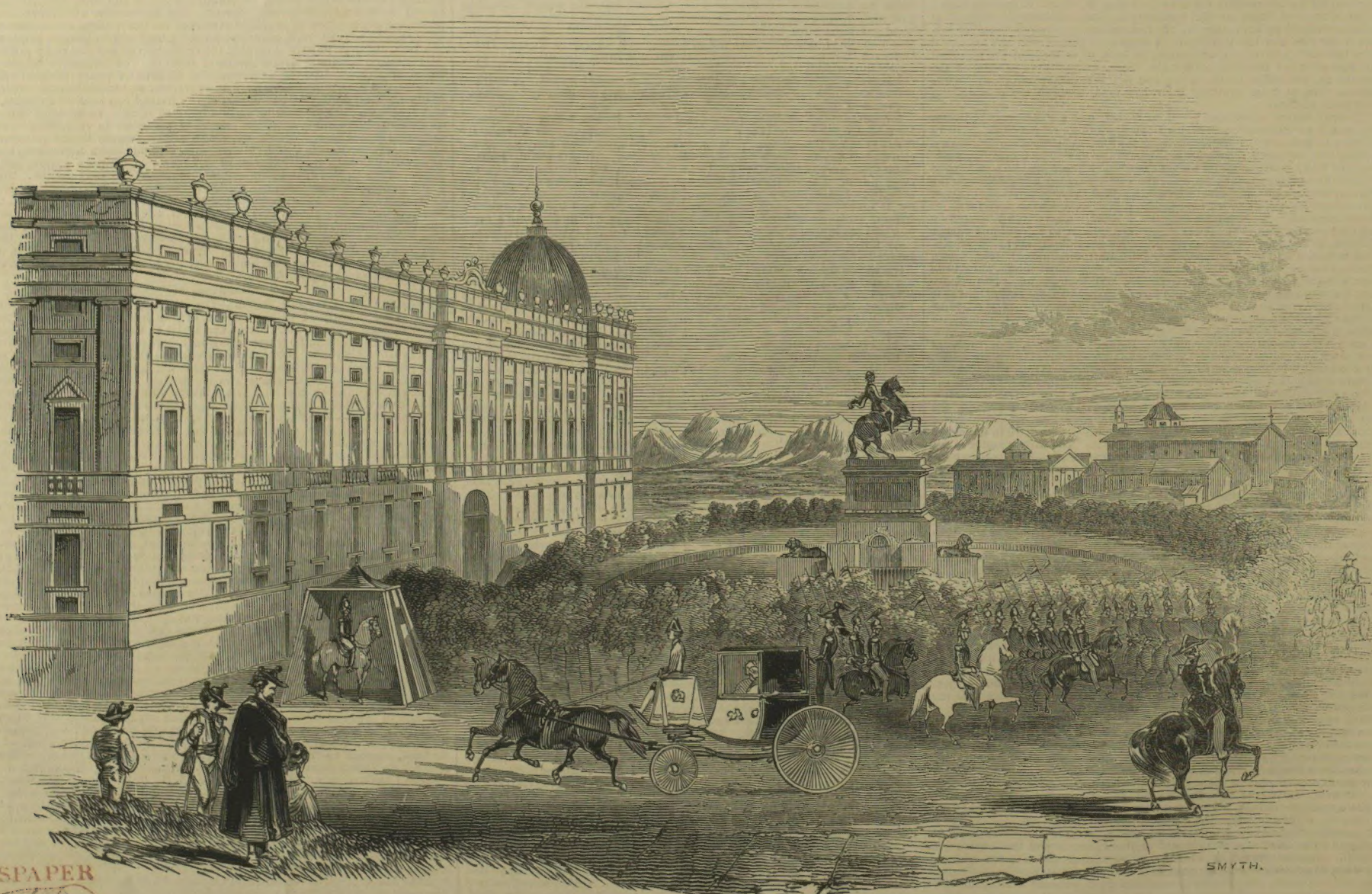
From gay to grave: a specimen of the Spanish clergy, who never appear in public without the *capa*, which, as it has no cape, is, in fact, a long black gown. Raphael has painted St. Paul in the cartoon, when preaching at



BALCONY SCENE, AT ANDALUSIA.

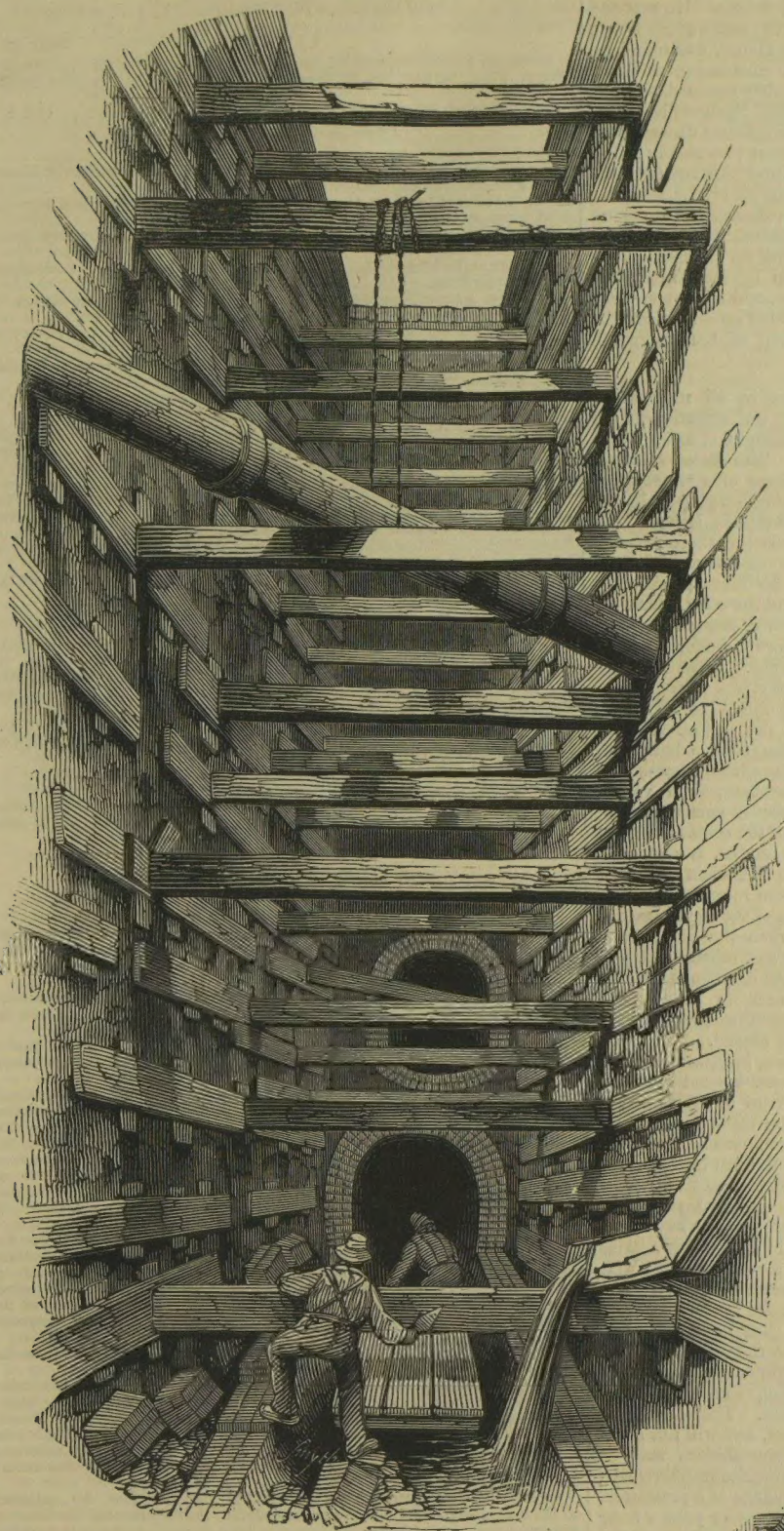
Athens, wearing his cloak exactly as the Spanish people do at this moment. Whatever may be said of the *capa*, nothing can be more grotesque than the long projecting hat worn by the priesthood.

The Royal Palace at Madrid is enormous, and, as in that of Aladdin in the East, and in some others in this cognate land, there is more than one window left unfinished; thus, it is the fit residence of the Sovereign of a people of prouder conception than performance. It occupies the site of the original Alcazar of the Moors, which Enrique IV. made his residence. This was burnt down on Christmas Eve, and rebuilt by Philip V. The entire Palace, and its appurtenances, cover a vast space; the principal entrance is through a noble arch in the *Armeria*, on the south side, next to the court-yard or parade; opposite is the Palace itself, and to the right the gardens and promenade; and a circular enclosure, in the midst of which is a fine equestrian statue. The elevation of the Palace has little beyond its vastness to attract; the basement is rusticated, and the superstructure is of white stone, which glitters in the sun like marble. It is crowned with a heavy balustrade, surmounted with vases, a large dome, &c.



THE ROYAL PALACE, MADRID.





#### THE FLEET-STREET SEWER.

The works in progress for deepening the Sewer of Fleet-street have attracted considerable attention, partially from the obstruction which they have presented to the public traffic. They are, however, of intrinsic interest; although the Sewer of Fleet-street cannot compete, in antiquity, with the ancient water-course known as the Fleet Ditch,—

The king of dykes, than whom no sluice of mud  
With deeper sable blots the silver flood.

It appears that although Sewers have been constructed in London for upwards of four centuries, it is only within the last ten or fifteen years that the drainage of the City has been satisfactorily accomplished. Hitherto, it was very defective and imperfect; some of the smaller streets having a Sewer, while the larger thoroughfares, as Cheapside, Ludgate Hill, &c., had none. From time to time, however, this evil has been remedied; and the Sewerage is now nearly completed.

The Sewer of Fleet-street, the subject of our Engraving, having been found insufficient to carry off the water, for which it was intended, it became necessary to cut deeper, and construct a new sewer: the greatest requisite depth is 25 feet, which decreases to about 17 feet near Temple Bar; hence the Sewer runs easterly to Water Lane, where it is joined by another Sewer, which runs into Whitefriars Dock.

One of our Engravings conveys an idea of the extraordinary labour requisite for excavating the ground to the requisite depth, and the numerous provisions against accidents in the dangerous operation. Such is the underground labour; whilst the difficulty of keeping open the traffic, so as not to extinguish the "very animated appearance" of Fleet-street, is a work of much difficulty. The cost of the present undertaking, contracted for by Messrs. Ward and Son, of Aldersgate-street, is £2000.

There do not appear to be published data from which the total extent of the metropolitan Sewers can be ascertained. The Holborn and Finsbury divisions contain eighty-three miles. In addition to these, there are sixteen miles of smaller Sewers, to carry off the surface-water from the streets and roads, and two hundred and fifty-four miles of drains leading from houses to the main Sewers.

**THE NEW SHERIFFS.**—The new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr. William James Chaplin and Mr. John Laurie, were sworn into office on Saturday last, at Guildhall. Mr. David W. Wire is appointed Under-Sheriff to Mr. Sheriff Laurie; and Mr. C. Burcham, of Red-lion-square, Under-Sheriff to Mr. Sheriff Chaplin. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the late Sheriffs, Alderman Hunter and Alderman Sidney.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON.**—The *Times* has the following pathetic account of the narrow escape of the Mayor and Corporation of London:—"The worthy citizens of London who are peacefully following their various avocations, have, we fear, only a faint idea of the labours and perils which the members of the Corporation are constantly exposed to in the execution of their arduous duties. The passage of the river from London bridge to Chelsea is now so well known to the inhabitants of London; the 'move her a-head,' and 'turn her a-stern,' are phrases so common in our ears, and convey such a perfect idea of the control and safety which pervade throughout the navigation of the river, that few will believe that the lives of the whole Corporation were, on Tuesday, nearly sacrificed through the perils of transit by the City barge, from Blackfriars to Westminster. We will not venture to say to whose pilotage this catastrophe is to be ascribed, but we apprehend that the attention of the Aldermen has been recently so much devoted to the management of railways, that they have lost sight of those ancient land-marks by which their official and swan-hopping excursions have been heretofore guided. The consternation which prevailed after the alarming accident which we are

about to detail, was such that we are unable to fix accurately the time at which it took place, but we are enabled to state that the Lord Mayor was in the cabin, seated in his chair of state—the mace was on the table before him—the table also contained the usual means of refreshment, and was surrounded by some of the Aldermen, the late Sheriffs, and the Sheriffs elect, when, almost simultaneously, with a cry of 'A-head, there!' the City barge came in violent collision with one of the piers of Westminster-bridge. The Lord Mayor, and, we believe, nearly all those present, were thrown from their seats by the violence of the shock. The mace, the decanters, the glasses, and the wine rolled from the table, and the members of the Corporation were prostrate in one common wreck on the floor of their barge. Happily, the alarm subsided with the shock, and, with the exception of a few bruises, we have the satisfaction to state that the worthy members of the Corporation escaped unhurt."

#### INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF JEAN BART, AT DUNKERQUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A fête, upon a grand and extensive scale, took place last month, at Dunkerque, on the inauguration of the Statue of Jean Bart, a town-born naval hero of the place. For a month previous, the town had been under great excitement; and no expense was spared to have the ceremony conducted with an éclat and splendour worthy of the occasion. Invitations were sent to twelve of the principal towns of the department, including Calais and St. Omer, to have the attendance of the musical bands of their respective National Guards, which were readily accepted; and from eight to eleven o'clock on the day of the Inauguration, were seen marching into the town, the different bands playing national airs, at the head of from 50 to 100 men of their respective corps. These formed a circle around the veiled Statue, and composed a musical force, united with the military bands of the town, of nearly 600 instruments. Precisely at twelve, the veil from the Statue dropt, and discovered the hero, in the costume of the time of Louis XIV., brandishing a sword in his right hand, a pistol in his left, and wearing another in his belt. He is supposed to be engaged in boarding a ship, as this was his usual and favourite mode of carrying on the fight, and which ensured to him so much success: he succeeded in capturing and carrying into Dunkerque upwards of two hundred Dutch merchant vessels, during the war with the Dutch States. The Statue is of bronze, 16 feet high, and executed in the first style of the celebrated David (d'Angers)—the Thorwaldsen of France.

The unveiling of the Statue was hailed by the acclamations of 40,000 voices, and followed by a crash of 600 instruments. Orations were then delivered by the Sous-Préfet, the Mayor, and others, enumerating the numerous exploits at sea performed by this heroic sailor, and holding him up as an example for others to emulate. In the afternoon, all sorts of amusements, both on water and land, were provided for the populace, and the evening concluded with balls, concerts, &c. (gratis). A general illumination followed; fireworks and balloon-flying finished the day.

The following day the pastimes of the people continued, though diversified; but the most interesting sight was a dinner party of 1800 persons. Four tables were laid out in the grand avenue of the park, and at one o'clock marched in the bands of music and corps of the different towns of the department, and regularly took their seats assigned to them: this was known by a tally-flag affixed to each bottle of wine, and every man found by the side of his plate a bottle of claret. The dinner consisted of cold joints, ham, meat pies, &c. The wine was excellent, and toasts were drunk of such a patriotic character, and

of so much enthusiasm, that every man seemed to consider himself a second Jean Bart. Fireworks, the ascent of a balloon in the Grand Place, and a general illumination, closed the celebration of the Inauguration of the Statue of their valiant townsman.



STATUE OF JEAN BART, AT DUNKERQUE.

The decorations of the houses and streets were unique and tasteful. Festoons of drapery of different colours were stretched from house to house; while from the windows floated tri-coloured flags, banners, bearing insignia or inscriptions of the exploits of Jean Bart. Triumphal arches spanned all the streets, while each side of them was lined by rows of trees, or large branches, resembling young elms, of four years' growth. The transformation of these streets into groves, with triumphal arches, covered with garlands and trophies, and which terminated the "vista," had a most singular and beautiful appearance.



FLEET-STREET.—DEEPENING THE SEWER.



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 5.—20th Sunday after Trinity—Horace Walpole born, 1717.  
MONDAY, 6.—Louis Philippe born, 1773—H. Kirke White died, 1806.  
TUESDAY, 7.—First English Almanack published, 1561—Christophe, Emperor of Hayti, died, 1820.  
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Eddystone Lighthouse finished, 1759.  
THURSDAY, 9.—St. Denys—Dutch Fleet defeated, 1707.  
FRIDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Term begins—Nottingham Castle burnt, 1831.  
SATURDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day—George II. crowned, 1727.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the week ending October 11.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 45	5 6	5 27	5 53	6 21	6 50
7 23	7 59	8 45	9 29	10 13	10 52

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The beautiful engravings of Coburg and Gotha, in our Numbers, illustrative of her Majesty's Visit to Germany, were from drawings by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, when indicated to be so.  
"G. O." South Hackney, is thanked for his suggestion, but we can only find room for a brief memoir.  
"J. W. B." Assam is spelled as here written in the latest geographical works, but one "s" has been rejected by some writers; for example, in the "Athenaeum."  
"R. L., an Old Subscriber."—See "Ash's Dictionary."  
"Norlandine." Notting-hill.—Not at present.  
"D. E. M." Tosteth Park, should apply to the parish clerk of St. George's in the Fields for the marriage certificate.  
"J. C." Northallerton, is thanked for the print, but it has been too often re-engraved.  
"A Frequent Reader."—Polarisation is the term applied to the change which takes place in the direction of rays of light that pass through certain crystals.  
"H. S. H." should consult Jackson's "Treatise on Wood Engraving;" or the Practical History of the Art, in the 4th volume of our journal.  
"B." Dublin, need not forward the continuation of the essay, the portion already sent being unimproving.  
"Amateur." Liverpool.—The sketch has been received, but the design is not sufficiently striking for engraving.  
"A Brace."—We are not aware that the term "brace" is confined to two partridges; but, if we mistake not, a leash (i. e. three) of hares, is customary.  
"J. A. H." Camberwell.—The note of hand must be stamped, otherwise it cannot be proved as a debt.  
"J. H. B." Staffordshire.—We must decline giving any opinion of the professional abilities of medical men.  
"W. M. F." Isle of Wight.—We have no precise information on the subject.  
"Sam Snap." Dublin.—Illustrations of Clegg and Somuda's Atmospheric Railway, from Kingstown to Dulkey, will be found in No. 89 of our Journal.  
"J. W." Tamworth.—The Bank of England now covers an irregular space of four acres, comprising the greater part of the parish of St. Christopher.  
"J. W." West Derby.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for 1846 will be published early next month. The proportion of customs duties collected at Liverpool and London is as four to eleven. (See the Companion to our large View of London.)  
"Wilton."—The suggestion did not reach us in time.  
"E. M." Chichester.—Aesthetic (from the Greek Aisthetos) relates to sentiment or feeling. Our Correspondent should read a clever paper in "The Dublin University Magazine" for the present month, entitled "The Aesthetic Condition of England," which the writer maintains to be "increasing poetic destitution, prose poverty, and artistic decrepitude." Aesthetics is, however, generally used as a term for "the Philosophy of Art."  
"W. A." is thanked for the Sketch of the late Fire at Yarmouth, taken by a poor boy, which is not without merit.  
"W. D. B." Dublin.—None.  
"J. N." Slanford.—It is neither customary nor courteous to publish the name of the Editor of a Journal, when the incognito is sought to be maintained.  
"R. H." near Penzance.—For the purposes of the statute, the word game includes hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards.  
"A Constant Reader."—Broseley, should examine the List of the Committee of the Company in question, and test its respectability.  
"X." Ashford.—The treasurer of the fund of "Day's Charity for the Blind," and the manager of the Charity, under the trustees, is Mr. George Simpson, No. 29, Savile-row, London. The allowance to blind persons from the fund is £12, £16, and £20 per annum, each, at the discretion of the trustees. See No. 63 of our Journal for further details.  
"A Subscriber." Halstead, and "A Subscriber." Newport.—Barton and Castle's "Flora Medica," 2 vols., £2 6s., is an illustrated herbal of established merit.  
"B. B." Hull.—Helen Selina, formerly Mrs. Blackwood, and now (in consequence of her late husband's accession to the peerage) Dowager Lady Dufferin, is the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq. Her sister is the Hon. Mrs. Norton.  
"A Subscriber." Mullingar.—A child, not born in wedlock, may be christened in any surname: the father's, if wished.  
"One Entitled to Bear Arms."—The eldest son of a family bears, during his father's lifetime, a label; the second, a crescent; the third, a mullet; the fourth, a martlet; the fifth, an annulet; the sixth, a fleur-de-lis; the seventh, a rose; the eighth, a cross moline; and, the ninth, a quarterfoil. These marks of cadency are borne in the centre chief point of the shield.  
"M. P." Albany-street.—The harrows on the shield should be equidistant.  
"George M."—Great difficulty, in consequence of the want of local works, always attends the discovery of foreign shields. We do not ourselves know what were "the arms of Mr. Vanholt or Vonholt, a gentleman of Dutch extraction, resident in the north of England about fifty years since;" nor those of "Mr. Algehrs, Swedish Consul in the middle of last century." Possibly, some of our heraldic readers may have the information.  
"W. O." Willesden.—The communication of Gosport with Portsmouth is by a floating bridge.  
"Arthur Henry."—Darley's "First Book in Geometry." The price of Mr. Warren's "Introduction to Law Studies" is 28s.—to be had of any law-book-seller.  
"Carulus" should send the details of his invention to the Mechanic's Magazine Office.  
"P. T. C." Dublin.—A very strong case has been made out in favour of Sir Philip Francis having written the Letters of Junius.  
"A. D. C."—The term "entire," as applied to malt liquor, was first used by Harwood, a London brewer, about 1722, to intimate that it was drawn from one cask or butt only, though it united the flavours of ale and beer. The object of its present use is, perhaps, to intimate that the porter is entire, or unadulterated.  
"Wilton."—Will our Correspondent favour us with a sketch.  
"J. E. D."—We do not wish to settle disputes at cards.  
"Nemorina" should consult Pitman's works on Phonography.  
"F. C. W." Exeter.—We have not succeeded in tracing the custom.  
"Daphnis." Bromley.—Every advertisement in a newspaper is subject to a Government duty of 1s. 6d., paid at Somerset-house, monthly.  
"A Schoolboy."—Clarke's "Introduction to Heraldry," for armorial bearings; Morrison's work on Book-keeping.  
"T. W."—Our Journal may be forwarded to Paris, by post, on payment of one halfpenny; to Brussels, 2d.  
"H. D."—See the "Treatise on Navigation," published by Wilson, Leaden-hall street.  
"Piscator."—Any complete Treatise on Angling will give the information sought by our Correspondent.  
"R. B." Winchester.—Next week.  
"A Subscriber." Cheltenham.—The Standing Order for Railway Bills will be made on the re-assembling of Parliament. The benevolent operations of the Incorporated Clergy Orphan Society extend only to England.  
"J. C." Liverpool.—We are not aware of the existence of a Society for the object named by our Correspondent.  
"A. Bouquet."—French Flowers is the name of an English musician who has acquired notoriety by the establishment of a "Contrapuntist Society" in London. The Courts of Austria and England are on the best terms, and the Archduke Frederick was sent especially to the Rhine to invite the Queen to Vienna, but which her Majesty could not accept this year. Prince Metternich's reception by the Queen was most gratifying to that eminent statesman.  
Our "Hanley Correspondent" is thanked for his polite offer, but our space is at present too limited. The Song will be noticed.  
INELIGIBLE.—"Dulcamara."  
ERRATUM IN OUR LAST NO.—St. Katherine's Docks were opened in 1828, not 1808, as stated above.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1845.

ANOTHER political name of the Reform Era has departed from among us; Earl Spencer died on the 1st instant, at his seat, Wiseton, Nottingham; he was much better known as Lord Althorp, one of the main supports, in the House of Commons, of the Whig Ministry. His personal character, rank, and fortune, secured the respect of many who had little confidence in the political opinions of the party, and these were backed by sound and practical talent,

often called into action by the exigencies of debate. He was one of the chiefs of the Ministry, so much so, that the death of his father and his consequent elevation to the Upper House, was seized by William the Fourth, as an opportunity for dismissing his Whig advisers; but the movement was premature, they retained place, if not power, for some years afterwards. As Earl Spencer, however, the Noble Lord never mingled very actively in political discussions; even when in office, he devoted himself almost exclusively to the business of his department, the Exchequer, and the business-like turn of his mind indisposed him to the excitement of political controversy. He withdrew almost entirely into private life, occupying himself with those pursuits connected with agriculture, to which he had always been strongly attached. He was an extensive land-owner, an advocate of improved cultivation by the farmer, as a better security than Parliamentary protection, and an opponent of the Corn Laws. The last occasion on which he addressed the House was, we believe, on the third reading of the Maynooth College Bill, which he supported.

THE cruel rigidity of the Quarantine Laws, in all nations—a subject which is at this moment attracting the attention of the French press—has never been so fearfully exemplified as by a case on our own coast, close to our own doors. The *Reclair* steamer, returning from the coast of Africa, with fever of a violent character—of that there is unfortunately no question—raging on board, has been placed in quarantine off the Motherbank, isolated by a constant guard from all communication with the shore; in the state of things existing on board this unhappy vessel the regulations are atrocious. It is known that there is no medical officer on board, but none are permitted to visit her; and the crew, therefore, must sicken and die without help within view of many ready and willing to give them succour. It would be more merciful to fire a broadside into the vessel and sink her at once. If the intention were to increase the disease, add to its intensity, and thus increase the danger of contagion, nothing could be imagined more likely to effect it than the course adopted. We do not believe that the spirit of the quarantine regulations authorises such a barbarous isolation in such a case; they were intended to prevent immediate and indiscriminate communication with the shore, from vessels coming from climates where contagious disease is common. But this at least supposes that the greater portion of the crew is in good health; in such a case the detention, though an evil, is a supportable one. But when the ship is like that of the "Ancient Mariner," freighted with the dead and dying, to close them round with a wall of iron, and deny all access to them, even that of the physician, is a barbarity worthy only of savages. Even when the plague was raging in London, the visits of medical men and nurses were permitted;—are we to have less humanity than our ancestors, who certainly had less knowledge of disease and its laws? they can stand excused and justified in their policy of isolating disease, which to modern enquiries appears almost absurd. The whole theory of quarantine, as a preventive of disease, is fallacious. Prudence and caution are necessary in all cases, but not brutality. There is a medium between transferring the crew of the *Reclair*, at once into the midst of a crowded city, and allowing them to perish without human sympathy or assistance. If removed on shore, the change from the close air of a ship, to the cool, fresh land breezes, good provision, medicine, and, above all, the mental reaction, would, in all probability, check the fever at once. Forty days in their present state may exterminate the crew—who will have been murdered according to the law of quarantine! It is the opinion of those best informed on the subject, that this severity (which may have such frightful results) is wholly useless. The plague is never out of Constantinople; the trading nations of Europe are in constant communication with that city, but the disease has not appeared in Christian Europe for two centuries. It is not the quarantine that has kept it out; but no ship can import the glowing sun, the filth, the indolence and indifference of the Moslem, who trusts all to fate, and deems human exertions almost impious. The plague and the fever of the tropics, spring from local causes, and will not affect those not exposed to them; diseases like the cholera may be universal, and sweep over whole climates and countries indifferently; against them quarantine is not even the semblance of a protection. The crew of the *Reclair* is suffering from the black or yellow fever of the tropics. The only mode of arresting it is to remove and separate the men; to keep them shut up for forty days, by which time the ship may be a mere "floating coffin," is an act of most ignoble ignorance. Some alarmists may plead danger to the public health as a justification. If there is any danger, the short breadth of sea between them and this ill-fated ship cannot diminish it, and if the men were on shore would they be permitted for a moment to remain unvisited and unaided? If we reason in this way there is danger in everything, in riding, in bathing, in walking the streets—above all in a railway journey; yet no one abstains from any of these things. Danger never ought to stand between Englishmen and a duty to a fellow being, nor would it for an instant in this case, if the law did not interpose its icy hand. We hope, for our national credit, if there is any power of suspending the operation of the law in this case, it will be done, and that the remnant of a crew of men in the service of their country will not be abandoned to death, or suffering even worse than death, in this cowardly and unchristian manner.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.—The Queen and Prince Albert continue at Windsor, in the enjoyment of the best health.  
WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Majesty promenade this morning in the private grounds and plantations in the Home Park; his Royal Highness Prince Albert being drawn in a garden-chair. The infant Royal Family were taken out for airing at the same time, attended by the Dowager Lady Lytton. Her Majesty was driven out for a carriage airing this afternoon by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proceeding through the Long-walk to Virginia Water, and returning to the Castle shortly before five o'clock. The Hon. Colonel Grey was in attendance upon the Queen on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by the Baroness de Spaeth, took a carriage airing this afternoon. There was no dinner party at the Castle this evening; her Majesty and the Prince Consort dining in private.  
ACCIDENT TO PRINCE ALBERT.—We regret to state that on Saturday last Prince Albert met with an accident of a painful nature. It appears that as the Prince was ascending the flight of stairs, leading from the private apartments to the Queen's entrance in the quadrangle, his foot slipped, and, in the effort to save himself from falling, his Royal Highness severely sprained his ankle. The Prince, who treated the matter very lightly at the time, proceeded forthwith to Slough, and thence, by the Great Western Railway to Paddington. Upon the Prince's arrival at the Castle, from Buckingham Palace, in the evening, his Royal Highness suffered considerable pain, the ankle being very much swollen and inflamed. Mr. Brown, surgeon to her Majesty's household, who was immediately in attendance, prescribed the necessary remedies.  
ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—The matrimonial alliance some time since alluded to as in contemplation between the Earl Howe and Miss Gore, Maid of Honour to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, is now definitively arranged. We believe we are correct in stating, that the 10th of this month is fixed for the celebration of the ceremony, which, in accordance with her Majesty the Queen Dowager's expressed desire, will be solemnised at Witley Court.—On Tuesday the marriage of the Hon. Charles Hugh Clifford, eldest son of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, with the Hon. Agnes Petre, daughter of Lord and Lady Petre, was celebrated at Thorndon Hall, in the county of Essex, by the Rev. Joseph Sidden, private chaplain to Lord Petre.  
DEATH OF THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE.—The Dowager Marchioness of Breadalbane died at Langton House, on Thursday week. Her ladyship, who was daughter of David Gavin, Esq., of Langton, married to John, fourth Earl of Breadalbane, in 1793, and was considerably advanced in years.  
THE STATE APARTMENTS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Several visitors arrived at Windsor, during Tuesday, for the purpose of inspecting the State apartments, which were closed. It will be the means, perhaps, of preventing many similar disappointments on the part of the public, by stating that, during the sojourn of the Court at Windsor Castle, the State rooms will not be open to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Sept. 27.  
Yesterday an election was held at Lincoln College, for the election of a Fellow, when the Rev. Washbourne West, of the same College, was elected.

CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 2.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The following appointments have just taken place:—  
The Rev. A. G. Davies, B.A., of Queen's College, to the perpetual curacy of St. James's, Dudley, Worcestershire.  
The Rev. Peter Leigh, M.A., of Trinity College, to the rectory of Newton, Northamptonshire.  
The Rev. H. Harris, B.A., of St. Catharine Hall, to the vicarage of Horbling, Lincolnshire.  
The Rev. Alfred Lane, M.A., of Caius College, to the curacy of Passenham, Northamptonshire.  
The Rev. Arthur Sharples, B.A., of Queen's College, to the curacy of Snarestone, Leicestershire.  
The Rev. Dudley Somerville, B.A., of Queen's College, to the curacy of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire.  
The Rev. A. W. Wilson, B.A., of Queen's College, to the curacy of Scaldwell, Northamptonshire.

PRINCE ALBERT'S PRIZE AT ETON.

The result of the examination for the prize of £50, given by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to be disposed of by the Provost and Head Master, according to the judgment of competent examiners, for the promotion of the study of modern languages, was announced by the Rev. Dr. Hawtreys, the Head Master, on Tuesday morning, in the Upper School, Eton. The examination, which was in the French, German, and Italian languages, commenced on the 22nd ult., the result being transmitted, as usual, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, by the Head Master, as follows:—  
French.—First prize (£10), Close; second prize (£5), Peel, a son of Mr. Lawrence Peel.  
German.—First prize (£10), Dugdale; second prize (£5), Parker.  
Italian.—First prize (£10), Close; second prize (£5), Boileau, ma.  
The following were also selected as having particularly distinguished themselves:—In French: Foster, ma., Byng, Barton, and Boileau, ma. In German: Barton, Byng, Calton, and Wheatley. In Italian: Stratton, Barton, and Bradshaw, K.S. Close, having been first prizeman in French and Italian, was also presented with the remaining £5.  
The number of candidates in French (Examiner, M. Auguste Enot) was 19; in German (Examiner, the Rev. Mr. Daube), 9; and in Italian (Examiner, Signor Pistrucci), 7.  
Prince Albert's prize was founded by his Royal Highness in 1841.

NEW DEAN OF LLANDAFF.—The Lord Bishop of Llandaff has nominated the Rev. A. Conybeare, M.A., late rector of Sully, Glamorgan, to the office of Dean of the cathedral church of Llandaff.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF THE LORD MAYOR.

On Monday a Common-hall was held for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. There was a numerous attendance of the Livery in the Guildhall. A great deal of interest was excited, and the meeting was an exceedingly bustling one.  
When Alderman Wood, whose friends had been making great exertions to procure his return, made his appearance as a candidate for the office, the applause was overwhelming.  
The Common Sergeant briefly addressed the Livery, and then said, that in order the choice might be free and uninfluenced, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen would retire from the hall.  
As the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were about to retire from the hall, Alderman Wood stepped forward upon the hustings amidst loud acclamations and partial hisses, to address the constituency. He was the Alderman first in rotation, and was so under circumstances very different from what had taken place in former years; and however calumniated he might have been, he had every warrant for saying that the confidence of the Livery in him had undergone no diminution, and the manifestation exhibited by them justified him in anticipating the return he so anxiously looked for. (Cheers.) He should not, however, have addressed the Livery at all, if it were not for a report which had been most industriously circulated that morning, to the effect that he was so clothed with writs that no responsibility could attach to him, and that he was, therefore, unfit to preside over this great city as chief magistrate. To that report he could only answer, that a more gross falsehood never was uttered. (Cheers and hisses.) It was the result of the vilest slander, as no such thing as a writ could be found in existence against him.  
The Lord Mayor and Aldermen immediately afterwards retired from the hustings.  
The Common Sergeant then put in nomination the names of all the Aldermen below the chair, and there was an immense show of hands for Alderman Wood and Alderman Johnson, the next in rotation to Alderman Wood.  
The Common Sergeant then announced the decision of the Sheriff to be, that the election had fallen upon Alderman Thomas Wood and Alderman Johnson, and proceeded to the Court of Aldermen to make the return accordingly.  
After the lapse of half-an-hour, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c., returned to the hall, and the Common Sergeant stated to the Livery that the Court of Aldermen had elected Mr. John Johnson Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The announcement was received with very loudly expressed disapprobation by the numerous body assembled to support Alderman Wood, and with cheers by those who were desirous to see Alderman Johnson in the civic chair. The scene was, as might be expected, one of great confusion.  
The Common Crier called upon Alderman Johnson to come forth and declare his consent to the election.  
Alderman Johnson then came to the front of the hustings, and was invested with the chain of office amidst great uproar. He thanked the Livery for the manner in which they had been pleased to elect him to the high office, declared that he would perform all the duties of it most zealously and faithfully, and do all in his power to carry out the objects they had in view. He trusted, that at the end of his year of office he should meet with the congratulations which he felt so much honoured by at that moment.  
Alderman Wood again presented himself, and was enthusiastically received. "Although," said he, "defeated, and, for a time, deprived of my just rights and expectations, the Livery may rest assured that my sense of their kindness in supporting me shall never be effaced from my memory. I come amongst you, my fellow-citizens, as a magistrate, who has sustained fearlessly that rank, and has already, by the voice of the Livery, filled the important and honourable office of Sheriff. I have not come forward as a rich man, making a boast of my riches as a qualification for the discharge of the important duties which appertain to office, but with a determination to use my abilities in the discharge of those duties with a view to the best interests of my fellow-citizens. But the Livery will be surprised to learn that wealth is now deemed one of the qualifications to serve them, and that one of the grounds of my rejection is, that I am not rich enough to support the position I seek to attain. If wealth were to be esteemed and held as the only qualification, men of the brightest integrity, the greatest probity and virtue, and the most distinguished intellect, would be excluded from serving their fellow-subjects in public departments. A more flimsy, wretched objection never was raised against any man. The adoption of it is an invasion of the privileges, and strikes at the root of the right of the electors, and annihilates the choice of the Livery. (Cheers.) Apart from all these considerations, another and a leading objection to me has been that, unfortunately, some five or six years ago, I had honestly embarked in a speculation which eventually turned out to be bad. (Cheers and hissing.) Speculation seems now to be the order of the day. No man can take up the ordinary newspapers without seeing schemes and projects announced, in which the names of magistrates are put forth in support of them. If the failure of any of these projects were to operate as a disqualification to a magistrate filling the highest trust his fellow citizens can repose in him, what is to be agured as to the fate of many magistrates whose names are every day to be seen in railroad speculations? (Cheers and hisses.) If such a line of demarcation were to be drawn; if an unsuccessful issue to a speculation be a disgrace to me, what ought to be said of those magistrates who have taken up schemes which on the face of them tell their own tales (cheers)—schemes taken up solely for the purpose of selling scrip, and for effecting which their names are used as decoys? (Cheers and hisses.) If such be the rule by which a man is to be deprived of office, I am quite content with my share. I have received punishment, and I shall watch for the prospective difficulties of those who are to follow me."  
Deputy Allan then proposed a vote of thanks to the late Sheriffs (Aldermen Hunter and Sidney), for the splendour and hospitality with which they had maintained the dignity of their high office, and the punctuality and courtesy they had shown to their fellow-citizens.  
Mr. Obbard seconded the vote, which was agreed to amidst applause.  
Aldermen Hunter and Sidney returned thanks, and the Hall was dissolved.  
The following was the state of the scratching, or voting in the Court of Aldermen, between the two Aldermen, Thomas Wood and John Johnson:—  
For Wood. The Lord Mayor. Sir John Pirie.  
Mr. Alderman Kelly. Alderman Sir C. S. Hunter. Sir William Magnay.  
Sir Chapman Marshall. Sir John Key. Sir G. Carroll.  
Alderman Humphrey. Sir Peter Laurie. Sir James Duke.  
Alderman Hunter. Alderman Farebrother. Alderman Musgrove.  
Alderman Challis. Alderman Copeland. Alderman H. Hughes.  
Alderman Wood himself. Alderman Wilson. Alderman Sidney.  
and Alderman Johnson himself.  
There arrived too late to vote, Aldermen Lucas and Hooper, who intended to vote for Alderman Wood; Alderman Moon, who also intended to vote for Alderman Wood, was absent; as was Alderman Thompson, who intended to vote for Alderman Johnson.



**PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.**—Both houses met on Thursday, and Parliament was prorogued in the usual form by the Lord Chancellor, till Thursday, the 27th of November.

**PRESENTATION OF THE NEW SHERIFFS.**—The new Sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middlesex, Wm. J. Chaplin, Esq., and J. Laurie, Esq., were on Tuesday, agreeably to ancient custom, presented to the Cursitor Baron (W. G. Banks, Esq.) in the Court of Exchequer, Westminster, and received, in the usual form, her Majesty's approbation of the choice the Livery had made of gentlemen to fill that high and important office for the year ensuing. The Common Sergeant, in the absence of the Recorder, introduced the new Sheriffs to the Cursitor Baron in a highly complimentary speech. The usual ceremony of counting horse-shoes and hob-nails, and cutting of sticks, was then performed by the senior Alderman who has not passed the civic chair, and the members of the Corporation returned to Guildhall. In the evening the new Sheriffs gave their inauguration dinner at the London Tavern.

**RAILWAY CLUB.**—A meeting of gentlemen connected with railways was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday, at which Sir George William Prescott, Bart., presided. The chairman explained, that the object of the meeting (which was of preliminary character) was to adopt measures for the formation of a club, to be composed of railway directors and parties interested in railways, for the interchange and record of valuable information connected with them. The proposition had already the approbation by letter of upwards of 150 noblemen and gentlemen, directors of railways. Mr. Owen, solicitor, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and urged that the proposed plan would have the effect of diffusing railway intelligence generally, particularly as respects the geological state of the country, and the improvements of locomotive engines, &c., and a resolution in conformity with the objects of the meeting was adopted. It was suggested to the committee which was appointed, that professors of geology, &c., be named to give occasional lectures, and another gentleman observed that a new Bourse should be established, to be devoted exclusively to railways.

**THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS IN SPITALFIELDS.**—On Tuesday the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests issued notices for the erection of the houses in the new line of street leading from the London Docks to Spitalfields Church, the entire length consisting of about 3000 feet, being divided into thirty two lots. The width of the new street will be about fifty four feet. The lots, severally, are to be let on lease for a term of eighty years, from Christmas Day, 1845. The new street, north of High-street, Whitechapel, will be called Commercial-street; that leading out of East Smithfield will be called Dock-street, and East Smithfield will be named St. George-street. In Commercial-street a new church is in course of erection, to be denominated the Church of St. Jude, and in Dock-street a church will be built for the Sailor's Home in Wells-street. A new street is also proposed to be formed in the continuation of the Commercial road, to High-street, Whitechapel.

**MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The number of deaths last week was 858, exceeding that of the previous week by 84, and about 46 below the average of five summers. The deaths from measles and bronchitis are still high, being respectively 58, 22, average 24, 7.

### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

#### LAGNABLE OCCURRENCE AT HOUNSLOW BARRACKS.

An occurrence of a melancholy character took place on Sunday night, at the barracks of the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, stationed at Hounslow, during which Quartermaster Thomas Tarleton was stabbed in the stomach by Lieutenant Martin Kerwan, of that regiment. Various reports were immediately in circulation as to the particulars of the transaction, one of which was, that in consequence of the promotion, by purchase, of Major Harcourt Masters, of that regiment, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Unattached, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of Friday week, that officer on Sunday last gave a dinner to his brother officers, which took place in the mess-room of the regiment at Hounslow Barracks. The convivialities of the evening were kept up until a late hour, and it is stated by some who profess to be well-informed, that about twelve o'clock, while under the influence of wine, Lieutenant Kerwan took umbrage at something that occurred, and finally quitted the mess-room for his own apartments, whither he was attended by Quartermaster Tarleton, who endeavoured to soothe his irritated feelings, but on reaching the Lieutenant's apartments that officer immediately seized his sword and stabbed Tarleton as above described.

On Monday evening, on the return of Colonel Daley, the commanding officer, to the barracks, Lieut. Kerwan was, by direction of the military authorities at the Horse Guards, placed under arrest.

At eight o'clock the Rev. Mr. Trimmer, a local magistrate, attended by Sergeant Jeeks, of the police, attended at the barracks, and Quartermaster Tarleton's deposition was taken in writing by the reverend magistrate, and afterwards also the evidence of Mr. Frogley, the surgeon, as to the nature of the wound and the state of the wounded man.

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday a meeting of the magistrates was held in the petty sessions' room at the Three Pigeons Inn, New Brentford, at which a warrant was issued for the immediate apprehension of Lieut. Martin Kerwan, on a charge of cutting and wounding, which was placed for execution in the hands of Sergeant Jeeks. Shortly before three o'clock the prisoner arrived, accompanied by Colonel Daley. Lieut. Kerwan was immediately placed at the bar.

The deposition of Quartermaster Tarleton was read over in the presence of the prisoner, as was also the deposition of Mr. Frogley, who, being present, added to his testimony, that the unfavourable symptoms which had presented themselves on Monday evening had that morning greatly subsided, but that he was quite unable to pronounce the wounded man out of danger.

Colonel Daley expressed his readiness to enter into any amount of bail for the appearance of Lieut. Kerwan at a future day; but the Bench said the charge was of so serious a nature that they could not take bail, and it was their duty to remand the prisoner to Tothill-fields Bridewell until the fate of Quartermaster Tarleton can be ascertained, or his recovery be such as to enable him to attend.

The prisoner, accompanied by one of the officers of the regiment, was then removed to Tothill fields Bridewell.

According to one account, the officer between whom and Lieut. Kerwan the disagreement took place, was Captain Lane, of the same regiment. Most of the officers present at the dinner drank freely, and, while at table, the altercation took place between Captain Lane and Lieutenant Kerwan. It was stated that, on Lieut. Kerwan finding that the Quartermaster, Tarleton, would not allow him to leave his apartment with his naked sword in his hand, he shut the door, and, pointing to another sword which was hanging up in the room, told him to defend himself; but, before the unfortunate man could do so, he received the wound from the lieutenant's sword under which he is now suffering.

Quartermaster Tarleton is married, and has three children. His father was quartermaster of the 18th Light Dragoons for many years.

Lieut. Kerwan is believed to be single, and is stated to be highly connected, and of Irish extraction.

The wounded man continues in much the same state.

**DISTRESSING ACCIDENT BY FIRE.**—On Tuesday morning, the following distressing accident by fire, occurred to a respectable woman and her daughter named Harrison, residing in Windsor-terrace, City-road. It appears that Mrs. Harrison, who is living upon her income with her unmarried daughter, a young lady about seventeen years of age, and of great personal attractions, was sitting in the back parlour, in which was a fire, when she desired the latter to reach some article from the mantel-shelf. Miss Harrison immediately rose, and while in the act of obeying her mother's directions, a portion of her dress ignited. The mother, who at once rushed to her daughter's aid, was also set on fire, and before assistance arrived, both were shockingly scorched and burnt about the hands, arms, and neck. Medical aid was promptly sent for, and the necessary steps were taken, but we are sorry to say that both the sufferers are in a deplorable state of agony.

**SUICIDE AT HAMPSHIRE.**—On Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock, an act of suicide was committed at Hampstead, in the field adjoining that in which Mr. Delarue was murdered. The deceased was a person of middle age, and was very respectably dressed, but his name is at present unknown. He went to a retired corner of the field, close to the hedge, and there blew out his brains by discharging a pistol into his mouth. The report of the pistol was heard by a man in an adjoining garden, who went to the spot, and found the gentleman weltering in his blood, with a discharged pistol in one hand and a loaded one by his side.

### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### MORTALITY ON BOARD THE SLOOP "ECLAIR."

The *Eclair* steam-sloop, Commander Walter G. B. Estcourt, came up to the Motherbank on Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, with the yellow flag, with a black ball in its centre, flying from her mainmast head, emblematical of death on board. She has been so awfully visited with sickness since she has been on the coast of Africa that she has been sent home. The awful number of 62 have died in the vessel, and others are dying hourly. We regret to state Commander Estcourt is among the number dead. There are now 23 ill on board. The surgeon was alive on Monday morning, and on the quarantine officers going alongside the vessel, he answered their inquiries, and said, the mortality was from a fever, something between the yellow and the black. One of the men died on Monday morning. The Customs' authorities are fearful of removing any one on board. We believe, however, fresh provisions have been sent to the vessel, but whether any human assistance we cannot find out; we believe none, owing to the fear of contagion. If she remains at the Motherbank, she will have to ride out 40 days' quarantine, but it is most probable she will be supplied with fuel and fresh provisions, and be sent for a cruise in the North Sea. The Admiralty despatches are landed, but nothing else.

The *Eclair* was only commissioned last August twelve-months, and is a new vessel (first named *Lucifer*), of 350 horse power.

The fever broke out amongst the crew whilst the *Eclair* was at the islands on the west coast of Africa, when she proceeded to Bonavista to recruit their health. Finding, however, that the mortality increased, she was sent to

Madaira, and as the virulence of the fever had suffered no abatement, the Commodore (Jones) ordered her return to England, the most judicious step which could have been taken under the melancholy circumstances. Since her arrival, the Admiralty, although receiving no accounts from her except by telegraph, have most humanely exerted themselves to ameliorate the sufferings of the survivors.

The names of the officers dead are—

Mr. W. G. B. Estcourt, the Commander of the *Eclair* (1841.)

Surgeon.—Mr. John Maconchy (1838.)

Paymaster and Purser.—Mr. Thomas R. Hallett (1833.)

Assistant-Surgeon.—Mr. Charles Hartman (1840.)

Clerk.—Mr. Cleland Mill.

Naval Cadet.—Mr. Symons.

Master's Assistant.—Mr. Goman.

The fever still prevails on board, and the yellow flag with the black ball still flies from the masthead.

The following is a list of the men dead:—H. Fudge, captain's steward; W. King, captain's cook; John Mills, W. Pardner, and John Gibson, quarter-masters; C. Brennan, captain's coxswain; J. Wright, purser's steward's mate; G. Caplin, gunner, Marine Artillery; J. Culver, J. Hancock, W. Kirby, and R. Chippis, Marine Artillery; James Guages, caulker; T. Davis, leading stoker; J. M'Dermot, C. Hooks, W. Moran, P. Conolly, A. Thomas, J. Tarvay, G. Keely, J. Sullivan, and W. Cainon, stokers; W. Skinner, John Warwick, H. Goodhugh, James Fielden, H. Cory, M. Dillon, A. Coes, and R. Gallagher, able-bodied seamen; J. Power, W. Thorpe, T. Coleman, James Hartup, G. Brown, F. Ward, G. Steel, and James Watson, ordinary seamen; B. Hill, J. Luck, T. Cranage, H. Sherman, W. Forest, W. Kirk, R. Martin, and W. Rice, Marines; W. Harris, R. Mutton, W. Field, and W. Penn, boys of the 1st class; J. Dillon, J. Athorn, T. Lloyd, and G. Long, boys of the 2nd class.

No one is allowed to go on board of or to leave the vessel. The *Echo* tug has, however, towed down a lighter with 30 tons of coal, stores, &c., on board, for the use of the vessel. This stock will be moored to a buoy, and left for the *Eclair*'s survivors to take on board.

### ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

This handsome pile, facing the east front of the New Royal Exchange, has just been completed from the designs of Mr. J. Anson, the architect, to whose taste it is highly creditable. It comprises four stories; about 60 feet in height, and 284 feet in length; the depth varies from 47 feet to 9ft. 2½in., this being the extreme boundary of the freehold,—the property of Magdalen College, Oxford. The materials of the new buildings are fine red brick, with Portland cement dressings: the door and window-heads are in bold style, and the festoons in the attic story are a judicious enrichment. The lower floor will be first-rate shops, railway offices, &c.; and the upper stories will form handsome suites of chambers. Altogether, this is a very striking and meritorious addition to the architectural character of this very important locality of civic improvement.

### THE THEATRES.

#### LYCEUM.

On Thursday evening, the farce of "Next Door," which has been announced during the last week in the bills, was produced here with the most unquestionable success. It is a clever adaptation, by Mr. Alfred Wigan, of a lively French piece, "La Vie en Partie Double," and from the extreme drollery of its situations, and the very humorous acting of the author, drew forth continuous peals of laughter. The piece is of the "Antony and Cleopatra" class; that is to say, the stage is divided into two parts, representing two contiguous rooms, above the *entresol* of the Quadrant. One of these is inhabited by a young lady and her father, the other by a milliner; and to both of these *Jack Skylark* (Mr. Wigan), a medical student, is paying his addresses. The dilemmas into which he is plunged by the *contretemps* of this double courtship form the situations of the piece, which is irresistibly ludicrous, the fun never flagging for an instant. Each of the heroines discovers him, by turns, in the other's apartment: in the young lady's sitting at the piano—in the milliner's frying sausages for a little banquet given to some little *courtisanes* to celebrate her birthday, and doing both with the same happy facility of accommodating himself to circumstances, which superior medical students, for aught we know, may be able to command. The finishing point—in which, to alarm the milliner, he threatens to knock out his brains; and dashing his head against the partition wall, thrusts it into the young lady's room, whilst she is listening to the fervent addresses of a young musical poet—brought down a roar of applause and laughter. The versatility of Mr. Wigan had full scope in the character he assumed;—whether he was fighting an imaginary terrific combat, imitating an Astley's hero, tossing pancakes, or making love, he was equally effective.

Mr. Bellingham also surprised us by his very droll personation of the love-sick musician. We had not given him credit for being half so quietly funny. Mr. Wigan was called for at the end of the piece, which promises to enjoy a very long existence. Mr. Keeley was sufficiently recovered to act in the first piece, "Peter Jenkins." He appeared to be suffering from the effects of his accident, and did not play in "Open Sesame," where his part was announced to be performed by Mr. Emery, the third member of the company who has undertaken it since Monday.

#### ADELPHI.

A very broad farce, adapted from the French, by Mr. T. Morton, was produced here on Monday evening, and kept the audience in roars of laughter from the commencement to the end. It is called "Seeing Wright;" and we imagined, at first, it was of a personal nature, similar to one or two French vaudevilles in which Ravel and Dejazet have figured as their own proper selves. We were, however, mistaken, the name being merely taken from the circumstance of one of the characters going to "see Wright," at the theatre, in the course of the piece. To attempt any description of the plot is perfectly impossible. It consisted of a series of exceedingly comical practical jokes, which scarcely gave the audience time to think about what they were witnessing; but, having the effect of causing their sides to ache with laughing, answered every end that could possibly be wished for. To "see Wright" as a policeman, is suggestive of great fun; but to see him play the part as he did on Monday, with all his humour, and none of those ultra buffooneries which we sometimes take him to task for indulging in, is still more provocative of mirth. All the other performers in this trifling exerted themselves very creditably, and the applause at the end of the piece was perfectly unqualified.

#### SURREY.

Another translation, by Mr. Edward Stirling, of the French drama, "Le Canal St. Martin," now performing at the Adelphi, was produced here on Monday, entitled "The Rover's Secret; or, the Bridge of St. Martin," and was completely successful. It resembles the Adelphi piece in every respect, with the exception that it is a little more highly seasoned for the Surrey audience; and the startling effect in the barge scene (of which our readers may have seen a large wood-cut on the walls of the metropolis, where the *roué Martial* is let down into the water), contrived at the Adelphi by a platform turning over on a pivot, is managed at the Surrey by an arrangement known to stage carpenters as the "vampire trap," which opens in the middle and closes up again directly, allowing the character going through it to disappear instantaneously. The drama has been got up with much care, under the direction of the author, and was very well acted. Mr. Hicks displayed a great deal of judgment in his conception of *Martial*. The cool assurance and precaution of the *chevalier d'industrie* were excellently portrayed. Mr. H. Hughes was equally effective as *William*, the foreman of the timber-yard; and Mrs. H. Vining was an interesting heroine. Great care and intelligence is always apparent in every representation of character this lady undertakes. Mr. S. Cowell provoked the laughter of the gods by his droll assumption of *Barbillion*, the canal diver; and Miss Martin played up to him with much spirit and archness, as *Ninette*, the grisette. Her dress, however, we must protest against: it was anything but characteristic, and she may take a good hint for its improvement from the costume worn by Miss Woolgar, at the Adelphi, or some of Valentin's exquisite sketches in the illustrated "Mysteries of Paris." The drama was received throughout with loud applause; and will, we think, have a run. The ballad opera of "The Quaker" followed, in which Mr. Leffer appeared to great advantage as *Steady*, and was very warmly received. The performances concluded with an effective nautical drama, by Mr. Webb, founded on Dibdin's song of "Tom Starboard," and named after it, with enough dances, struggles, sea-fights, and situations to satisfy the most inordinate lover of dramatic excitement. The house was very well filled.

Mr. Keeley had the misfortune to be thrown out of his chaise on Monday morning in Southampton-street, and was so much injured as to be unable to play that night at the Lyceum. Mr. Frank Matthews read his character in "Peter Jenkins;" Mr. Turner, in "The Governor's Wife;" and Mr. Bender, in "Open Sesame!" A comic drama, called "The Last of the Bravoes" is in preparation; and the burlesque of "Aladdin" will be revived, in all its original splendour, on Monday week.

An elegant fac-simile of the Warwick Vase, executed in silver, was presented to Mr. Webster, on Saturday evening last, after the performances, by the ADELPHI Company, as "a token of their regard for his unwearied exertions and perseverance, and to commemorate the unprecedented prolongation of the season." The vase was presented by Mr. Paul Bedford; and, when the ceremony was over, the company assembled, comprising the members of the *corps dramatique* and several friends and patrons of the establishment, sat down to an elegant supper. The *réunion* was exceedingly gratifying to all who were favoured with an invitation.

Mrs. Seymour, whom some of our readers may remember as Miss Allison, at the St. James's and Adelphi Theatres, appeared at the HAYMARKET on Wednesday evening as *Miss Dorrillon*, in Mrs. Inchbald's comedy of "Wives as They Were, and Maids as They Are." This lady created a decidedly favourable impression, and will prove an acquisition to the already excellent company at this theatre. She was loudly called for at the conclusion of the play, and greeted upon her appearance with general applause and a liberal shower of bouquets.

The Princess Theatre opens on Monday. One of the earliest novelties will be the ballet of "Le Diable à Quatre," which has attained great popularity in Paris; and Mr. Macready will appear on Monday, the 13th inst. Mlle. Nau is engaged as *prima donna*.

The OLYMPIC Theatre also opens on Monday. We gave the names of the pieces to be produced on the occasion a week or two ago.

### DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Letters from Berlin of the 23d ult., state that the King of Prussia, after much negotiation, has succeeded in re-engaging the celebrated Jenny Lind for the Prussian Opera, for three years from the 1st of November next, at terms amounting closely to £4000 per annum. The fair Jenny will be entitled to two months' *congé* each year, but the Berlin Director has the option of purchasing the leave of absence for £240.

Advices from Naples mention that Mrs. Bishop, after an immense success at the Carlo, was about to leave for Milan, where she is engaged at the Scala. Ronconi had created a sensation at the San Carlo in *Beatrice*. On Staudigl's arrival at Vienna, he was greeted by a serenade of 1000 singers.

Sir George Smart, we are happy to announce, has recovered from his accident after his return from the Bonn Festival. It appears, now, that Dr. Breidenstein, the Chairman of the Committee for the Inauguration, was charged by the King of Prussia, to invite to the Concert at the Palace of Brühl, Sir George Smart, Mr. Moscheles, and Mr. Grunelsen—names that, at his Majesty's request, the Earl of Westmoreland had given in, as persons arriving from London to attend the Beethoven Inauguration. Dr. Breidenstein's head was so turned by the novel position in which he was placed, that he omitted altogether to inform the invited gentlemen of the distinguished compliment paid by the Prussian Monarch. The explanation is due to the King of Prussia, as Berlioz, of Paris, and Fétis, of Brussels, were present at the Palace, as guests, and an apparent slight was thus manifested towards the English visitors.

The Italian Opera House, in Paris, opened on Thursday the 2nd. There is a strong company, comprising Grisi, Persiani, Brambilla, Librandi, Ernesta Grisi, Anigo, Bellini, Grimaldi, and Signori Lablache, Mario, Ronconi, Dérisis, Malvezzi, Corelli, &c.

Three new operas, by G. Macfarren, E. Loder, and H. Glover, are to be produced at the Princess Theatre.

The Western Madrigal Society has received fourteen compositions, for the Prize of Ten Guineas for the best Madrigal, after the ancient masters.

Alexander Lee is Musical Director for the Olympic Theatre.

### MUSIC.

#### OPENING OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The difficulties attending the production of a new opera, on the opening night of an English theatre, are greater than is generally imagined. The Manager is dependent entirely on his own resources; he has no Government grant or private subscription to fall back upon; and he must pay his company their salaries, if he expects the members to attend the necessary rehearsals beyond what are called the ordinary "calls." On the Continent, months—and, in some instances, years—are taken up in the drilling of the choral and orchestral forces. Here, we proceed at a railroad pace. Costa, at her Majesty's Theatre, on the first representation in this country of Donizetti's "Lucia," had the parts for the band only on the morning of its coming out—but he is a musical magician, under whose wand instrumentalists play from an instinctive appreciation of his readings. At Drury-lane Theatre the lessee is not an idle man, and, although not a practical musician, he has a method of his own in accelerating the troops under his command. The system of speed is in itself radically bad; but, what is to be done? The private speculation must realise immediately to meet the financial demands of the establishment, and he must, therefore, resort to the *répertoire*, for the first days of his campaign. An original ballet, with new music, has, indeed, been produced—a report of which will be found under our theatrical heading—and this is an especial wonder: to have expected a new opera was out of all question. Hence it is, that we have been doomed to listen again to the "Bohemian Girl" and to the "Enchantress," until the expected novelty from Mr. Wallace is ready.

To-night (Saturday), by way of variation, we have Donizetti's "Lucia," for the purpose of introducing Mr. Allen as *Edgar*, after an absence of three seasons, and for the re-engagement of Madame Eugénie Garcia. It appears therefore, that the lessee is resolved to have all the operative strength he can obtain, and he is right—nothing like a *corps de réserve* to guard against "sudden indispositions," "hoarsenesses," and other ills, to which leading vocalists are so theatrically liable. It is an astonishing fact, that one never hears of the "stars," when on a provincial tour, falling ill. So long as their purses are filling fast, their healths remain remarkably robust; but when a *prima donna*, or *tenore* *robusto* is on her or his regular engagement, the vocal *contretemps* become manifest, just as the managerial thermometer rises or falls. That old diplomatic sinner, Talleyrand, was once informed that a certain Ambassador was ill. "Indeed," replied the wily veteran, "quel motif est-ce qu'il a d'être malade." So with our singing birds; their reasons for being indisposed are too often questionable.

Although the "Enchantress" has been deprived of its prologue—without a doubt, the most dramatic situation of the *libretto*, and certainly containing the best of Balfe's music—it still lasts nearly three hours and a quarter—a terrible infliction, considering that half the time is taken up with stage explanations of a very uninteresting nature. Balfe has been less happy in the inspirations of the "Enchantress" than in his usual good fortune. Written in great haste, nothing can be stronger than the reminiscences which are provoked throughout the work. It is curious that the prettiest *motif*—that of the Pirates' Chorus—heard so frequently, is to be found in the finale of the third act of Donizetti's "Favourite." The themes are note by note the same. In the scene of the firing of the palace, the trombone passages appertain decidedly to Meyerbeer: we presume Balfe himself will not dispute the property in this instance. We might multiply "phrases;" but the want of originality is so repeatedly displayed, that our space would be too much occupied to record all the plagiarisms. The great hit of Balfe, in the "Enchantress"—and that praise is shared equally by the dramatic writer—is in the accurate measure taken of Thillon's qualifications. Some of the airs of *Stella* are, it is true, merely vocal exercises; but they are such as that charming songstress executes deliciously: albeit, her *precision* in the runs may be often disputed. Then Thillon's pretty face and captivating style, rendered her a most *piquante* Piratical Queen. She sang and acted the part without effort, and charmed by her combination of personal, vocal, and histrionic talents. We do not dispute the cleverness of Miss Romer. She has a beautiful organ and much dramatic impulse. She has maintained her position as a popular favourite for many years, with numerous rivals, but we always listen to her noble voice with the deepest regret that it had not received higher cultivation. Her style is coarse, and she indulges in a most vicious use of the *tremolo*. Her intonation is also at times sadly at fault; but, when Miss Romer has a bit of level singing, she startles her hearers by some exquisite vocalisation. In the frivolous clap-trap ballad of "Woman's Heart" her power told against the flagrant archness of Thillon, and she earned for herself equal glory, namely, a double *encore*; but, in the difficult divisions of "The nightingale's melodious thrill" of the third act, sung to charm the Senators, nothing could be more unsteady and imperfect than Miss Romer's execution. Barring the conventionalities of the Stage Queen, her acting was extremely spirited and graceful, and no other English *artiste* could have so successfully replaced Thillon. This *débat* may be stated as yet to be the only musical event, as Harrison, singing more nasally and out of tune than ever, and Borani, who is much improved, resumed their original characters.

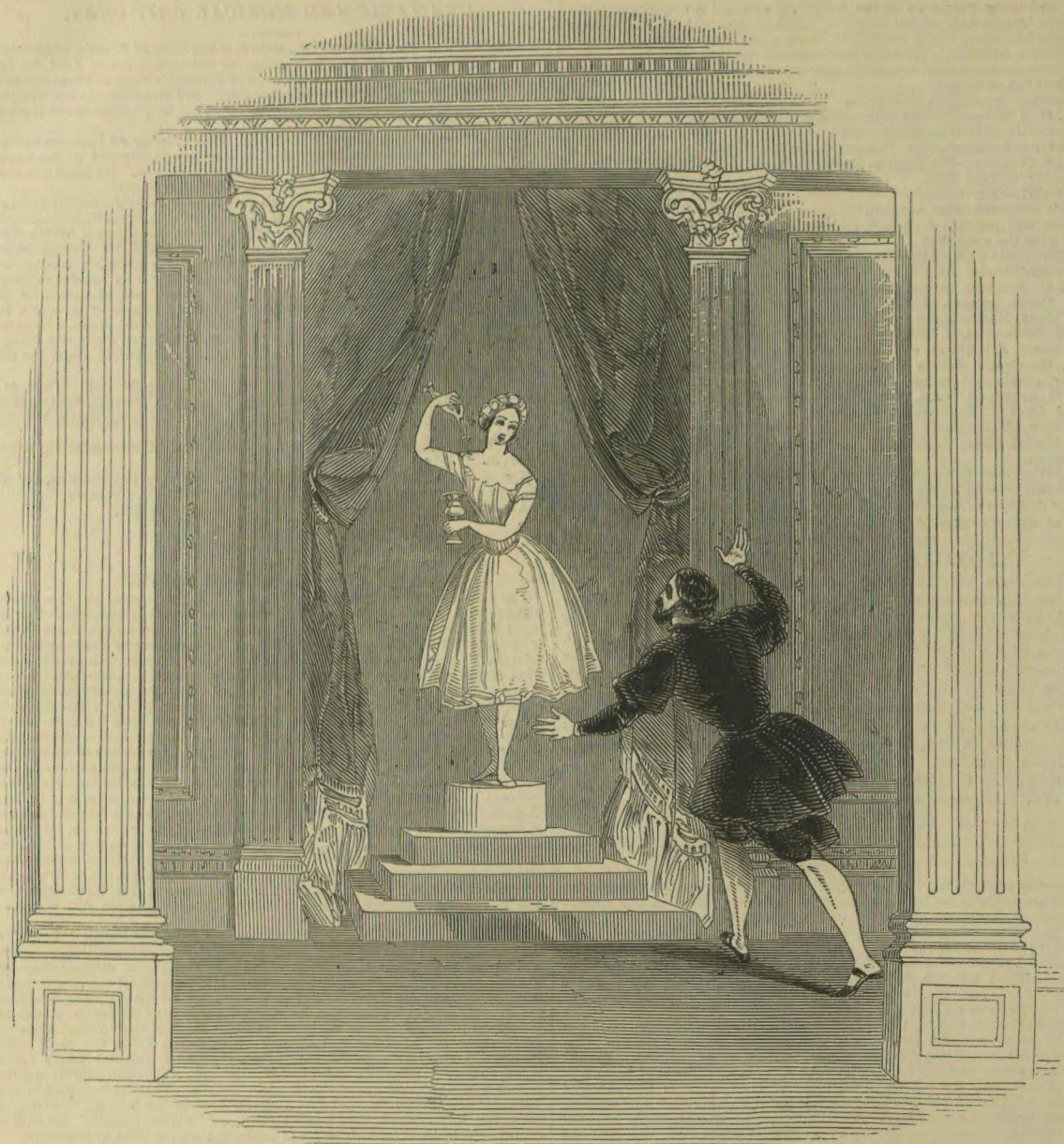
The trio in the last act is well contrived by the composer, but he probably expected that the executants should sing in the same key—a result not realised most assuredly on the opening night. We cannot compliment Schira, the conductor. The difference in the orchestral effect when Hughes, the first violin, led for the ballet, was palpable. The latter has energy, and will keep the players together. With Schira, there is a somniferous mode of handling the *bâton*. The stringed instruments are not sufficiently heard, and the ardour of the "brass" not adequately checked. The music of Adam for the ballet is delightful. It is admirably scored, and there are some bits for the first violin and flute of great beauty. The descriptive passages of the movements of the statue are worthy of especial attention. The composer of the "Chalet," the "Postillon," the "Lone Juneau Gisselle," the "Brasseur de Preston," &c., has maintained his reputation.

We learn that the lessee, in addition to the opera of Mr. Wallace, has accepted one from Mr. Henry Forbes, long the director of the "Società Armonica." There are rumours, also, that works by Mr. Rooke and Mr. F. Romer are under consideration. The policy of the manager to afford chances to our native musicians is most praiseworthy.

After the opera, a "new grand ballet fantastique," was produced, entitled "The Marble Maiden," constructed by M. St. George (to whom we are indebted for "The Gipsy," from which the plot of "The Bohemian Girl" was taken) and M. Albert, with the additional advantage of some very effective light music by M. Adolphe Adam. The story is very poetical, and sufficiently fanciful for a ballet of the first order; with the exception, however, that it is too much drawn out for three acts. A celebrated sculptor of Florence, *Massachio* (M. Albert), has, Pygmalion-like, become enamoured of a very beautiful statue of *Hebe* (Mlle. Adèle Dumilâtre), which he has produced. In the delirium of his passion he appeals to a statue of the Evil Angel in his *atelier*, to assist him; and from this incarnation learns that the statue shall be animated by day for his destruction. To counteract this threat, another statue, that of the Good Angel, decrees that the statue shall be marble by night for his safety. Upon these two conditions, the plot of the ballet turns. The *Prince Cosmo de Medicis* (M. Petipas) discovering that the beautiful figure is in the possession of *Massachio*, contrives to possess himself of it, and carries it to the palace of his uncle, the Duke Laurent de Medicis (Monsieur Pichler), where he also falls in love with it, although he is betrothed to the Princess *Beatrice* (Mademoiselle Adèle). The *Hebe*, now animated, returns the passion of *Cosmo*; but, feeling that she is, in duty, bound to *Massachio*, leaves the palace with him during a *fête*, and returns to the sculptor. *Cosmo* attempts to regain her, but night approaches, and she is turned to marble. *Cosmo* is, however, so madly in love with her, that, having traced her to a villa wherein *Massachio* resides, on the Arno, he contrives to gain admittance, with a number of students, and prevails on her to fly once more with him to the Duke's palace, where a splendid festival is about to be given in her honour. The Duke, enraged at the passion of his nephew, orders *Hebe* to be driven from the palace. *Massachio* has pursued her there, and arrives during the *fête*. The commands of the Duke are about to be obeyed, when the hour arrives for *Hebe* to become marble again; and when the change takes place, *Massachio*, in a delirium of rage, love, and jealousy, seizes a hammer and knocks the statue to pieces. *Hebe* is then borne to Heaven by the Good Angel, and the ballet concludes.

From this outline it will be seen that the part is admirably suited to the genius of Mlle. Dumilâtre. Nothing could be more artistically conceived or executed than her animation; and her general dancing and pantomime throughout the ballet was of the highest order. We may extend our approbation to everybody concerned in its representation; and make especial mention of the very splendid manner in which it has been placed upon the stage: the exceeding beauty of the scenic and general appliances elicited loud applause from a very full house. The ballet had, however, one great fault—that of most unconscionable length, which somewhat jeopardised its success; but we hear that it has been considerably





SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "THE MARBLE MAIDEN," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

curtailed since the first representation. So much time was occupied in tedious, uninteresting stage-business, that the audience were worn out long before the conclusion. The theatre was crowded in all parts. The various novelties underlined betoken much energy on the part of the Management; and great expectations are formed of Mr. Wallace's new opera.

We trust the production of this work, by an English composer, and supported by English singers, will silence the very silly and worn-out attacks upon the lessee for his employment of foreigners in other departments. He engages the experienced M. Scribe to write the *libretto* of an opera, for the simple reason, that none of our English authors can do it so well; and he employs Mademoiselle Dumilâtre upon the same principle that the foreigners import our cutlery and other manufactures—because, in either case, the home market produces nothing so good. If faith is kept with the public—and we shall be the first to speak should it not be—there is the chance of a brilliant season at Drury Lane; and, certainly, judging from the programme already issued, the speculation deserves to be a profitable one.

#### OPENING OF THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL, MANCHESTER.

In May, 1844, the Theatre Royal at Manchester was destroyed by fire; and the scene of the conflagration will be found graphically recorded in our Journal. This disastrous event, occurring in less than two years after the expenditure, by the spirited lessee, of upwards of £1,600, in embellishing it in the style which made it one of the most handsome theatres (internally) in the kingdom, did not daunt the lessee, Mr. Knowles. The proprietors of the old theatre having decided on the 6th September, that they would not rebuild it, he at once commenced taking the steps necessary for the erection of a new theatre, and having fixed upon the Wellington Hotel and Concert room as a suitable site, purchased it about the 15th Sept.; bought the patent of the proprietors of the late Theatre Royal, for £315, on the 7th Oct., by which time the ground in Peter-street was cleared of the old buildings; and the first contracts for excavation and foundations were let on the 9th, to be completed in four weeks, and to be ready for the erection of the front of the buildings to be commenced within a fortnight. The corner stone was laid

by Mr. Knowles, the proprietor and patentee, on Monday, December 2nd, 1844; but at that time 500,000 bricks had been laid in the foundations and below the level of the street, at a cost of about £1,200. Such an instance of individual energy and industrious enterprise merits this special record.

The site is well chosen, being in the vicinity of our principal public buildings, as the Natural History Society's Museum, the Concert Hall, the Free-Trade Hall, the Royal Institution, Athenæum, Mechanics' Institution, &c. The theatre has all the advantages and security of isolation; being wholly detached from other buildings, and bounded by four streets, affording a good carriage-way all round.

The external dimensions of the new theatre are about 67 yards in length by 23 yards in width; being 10 yards longer and only 20 inches narrower than the late Theatre Royal. Its form is a sort of parallelogram, more than 2½ times as long as it is broad.

The internal dimensions are, from the back wall of the centre box, to the back wall of the stage, 120 feet; and from side wall to side wall of the boxes, 55 feet. The interior approaches very nearly to the horse-shoe form, and that line is preserved throughout, without that narrowing at the sides of the proscenium which is often seen in theatres, and which impairs their acoustic properties. It nearly resembles, in this respect, the Lyceum, which, being wholly free from these projections, is justly celebrated for its advantages for vocal performances. Some points, too, have been adopted from the Princess' Theatre, in Oxford-street.

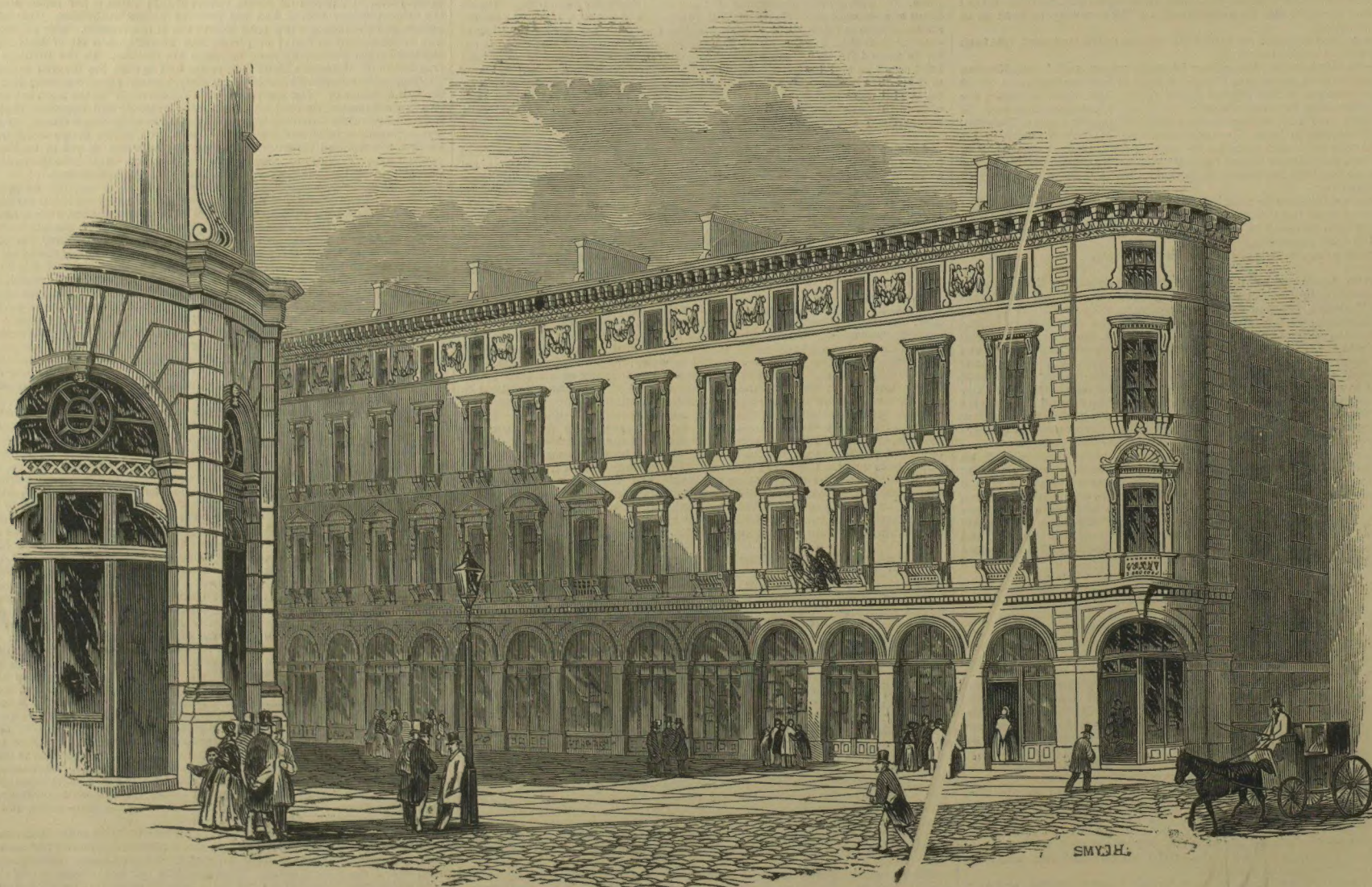
The architects of the new Theatre are Messrs. Irwin and Chester, of Manchester. The exterior is of Darley Dale stone, in the modern Italian style, consisting of a centre *loggèa* portico, and wings; the former divided into three entrances by fine Corinthian columns and pilasters; the middle surmounted by a circular arch and pediment.

The audience part of the house consists of a pit floor and four tiers, of which three tiers extend round to the stage, and the fourth is a central space abstracted from within the roof of the building. On the floor are the orchestra, the stalls, and the pit. The first tier is the dress circle; the second, the upper circle; the third, the gallery in the centre, and side upper boxes;



MADLLE. A. DUMILATRE.

and the fourth, the upper gallery. The dress circle and two upper circles are supported by large cast-iron beams, ten in each circle, and by as many cast-iron pillars, not brought to the front, but standing some distance back, so that the circles have the appearance of hanging balconies. The upper gallery has six similar beams beneath its flooring.



ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.





SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "THE ENCHANTRESS," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The house will accommodate with seats 2147 persons, and hold, at the prices stated, about £250.

The decorations, executed from the architect's designs, by Mr. George Jackson, are in the Italian style of the 16th century, the age of Benvenuto Cellini. Its chief characteristics are flowing scrolls and foliage, intertwining and so filling up the space, all the ornaments being in high relief, in burnished and dead gold, on a French white ground. These being not merely the prevailing, but almost the only colours employed, the effect gained is that of great richness and splendour, combined with much chasteness and purity. From the oval ceiling depends a large gas chandelier, and the lower part of the house is lit by smaller lustres. The arch of the proscenium is very lofty, so that all the audience may see the higher portions of the scenery. The ornaments throughout are neither plaster of Paris, nor wood, but *carton pierre*; and they are beautifully executed.

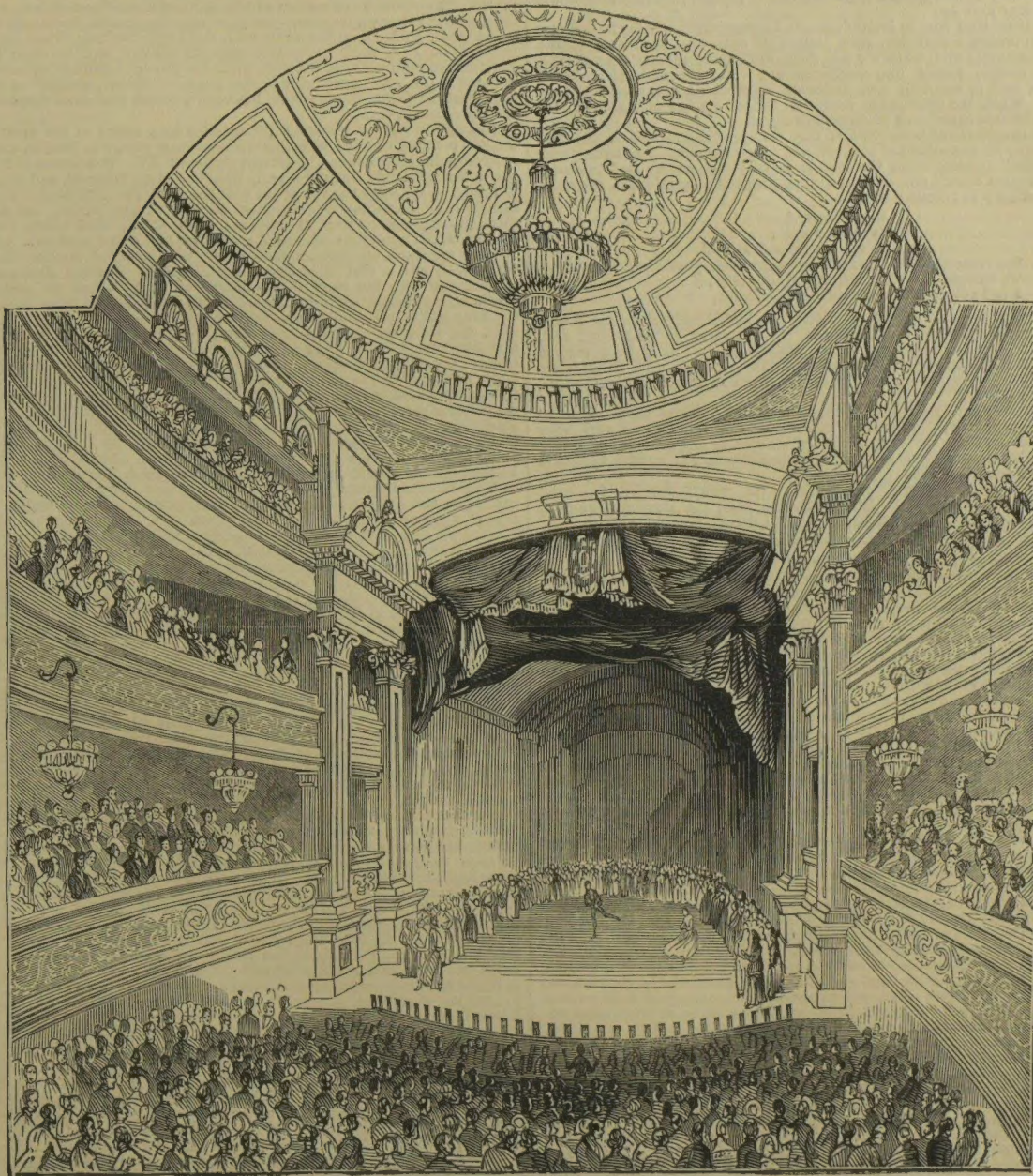
We have not space to detail the stage arrangements, which comprise the latest improvements in this branch of art, especially with regard to the mechanical mode of working the scenes. The classic act-drop is painted by Mr. W. Beverly, who, by the way, is now painting scenery for Mr. Macready's performances at the Princess' Theatre.

There is a provision against fire by a tank of 20,000 gallons of water, upon the roof of the theatre. The building is warmed and ventilated by Mr. W. Walker's improved plan. In its dimensions and capacity—its extent of accommodation and numerous appliances for the comfort of the audience—its various mechanical contrivances and adaptations for giving increased

effect to the business of the scene, and its beautiful decorations, illuminations, &c., the new Theatre Royal may be regarded as complete and carefully furnished. The great perseverance, known business ability, spirited enterprise, and large expenditure of the proprietor, are, so far as we know, unexampled in the annals of theatres. To a loss sustained by the destruction of the late Theatre Royal, to the extent of £1600, he has now added an outlay, for the land, building, fitting up, and furnishing of this new theatre, of not less than £23,000, relying on the growing public taste in Manchester for theatrical amusements, to crown his costly enterprise with success.

The new theatre was opened on Monday evening last, when, such was the pressure of the crowd of visitors, that there were present 2468 persons. After "Rule Britannia" had been sung by the vocal corps, the stage-manager, Mr. H. Wallack, delivered an "opening address;" the act-drop then rose, the whole of the company appeared on the stage, and "God Save the Queen" was sung. Mr. Knowles, the proprietor of the theatre, was then recognised in his box, and was loudly cheered by the audience. The performances then commenced; they were Douglas Jerrold's admirable comedy of "Time Works Wonders," and the ballet-afterpiece of the "Court Ball in 1740." In the latter, several of the dances were loudly applauded; and the curtain fell at midnight on the most brilliant scene ever exhibited within the walls of a Manchester theatre.

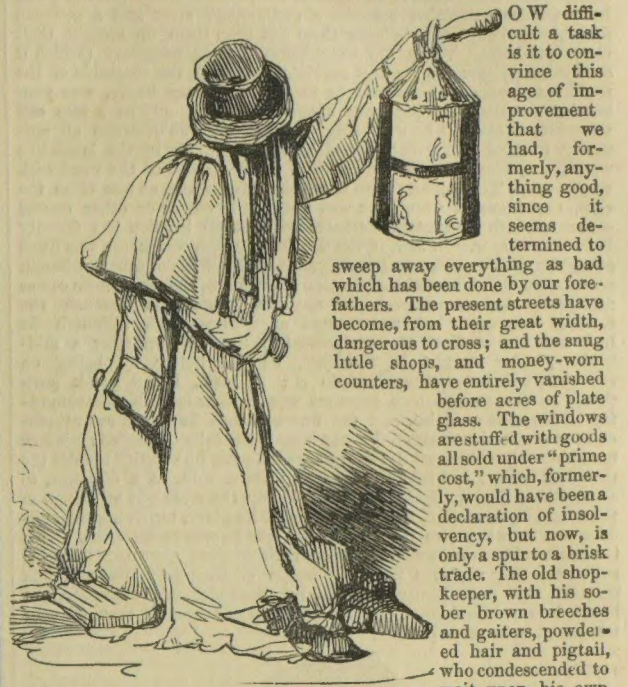
At the close of the comedy, the spirited proprietor presented to each of the architects a piece of plate, as a testimony of his approval of their very efficient services.



OPENING OF THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL, MANCHESTER.

## A REMINISCENCE.

BY A CITY REMEMBRANCER, LONG SINCE FORGOTTEN.  
ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.



OW difficult a task is it to convince this age of improvement that we had, formerly, anything good, since it seems determined to sweep away everything as bad which has been done by our forefathers. The present streets have become, from their great width, dangerous to cross; and the snug little shops, and money-worn counters, have entirely vanished before acres of plate glass. The windows are stuffed with goods all sold under "prime cost," which, formerly, would have been a declaration of insolvency, but now, is only a spur to a brisk trade. The old shopkeeper, with his sober brown breeches and gaiters, powdered hair and pigtail, who condescended to wait upon his own

customers, assisted by an apprentice or two, who swept out the shop, cleaned the shoes, and retired to rest under the counter, and who, with the master and mistress, felt nervous if they slept out of the sound of Bow-bells, have all passed away! We now have the overpowering, empty-headed bores who emigrate from the country, and are quickly clothed in sable suits and white handkerchiefs (a kind of cross between a waiter and a piece of Kennington-common Mawwormism), and who are preferred by their proprietor according to their quantity of vulgar impertinence. Wander down the fine old city streets, and see the magnificent mansions of our merchant forefathers standing as mournful examples of the improving age which renders it necessary that a country house, and an exceedingly polite domestic arrangement, should welcome the trader home at seven, to dinner, where his fair daughters greet him with a French salutation. It is also indispensable that he should be a man of *ton*, who goes to the filthy City only to make money, and who horrifies his fashionable tiger, by compelling him to stand about in such a shop-keeping locality.

The comfortable has gone for ever! It was once essentially an English word, but now no more to do with us than with the French and their coffee-house friendship and ball-room love. Where are the good old housewives who went to market, and who dared go down into the kitchen in a cotton gown, and make their own preserves; and who never peeped into the "Belle Assemblée" for an alteration to the sleeve of the black silk dress, the preservation of which was a matter of much care and lavender?

The merchant or shopkeeper's wife, now, has a very indistinct idea of the City, except as a necessary disagreeable place, where her husband must go, and from which he returns, sometimes very cross, and where men get very brittle—as they are often broken by having a run against them.



The plodders have vanished: the rapidities have commenced their reign; 'tis now of no use being anything, unless you are a fast man—not standing to woo Fortune, but, like a bold brigand, seize here by the throat, and compel her to yield her treasures, or be crushed under her wheel, for your precipitancy: it is all a matter of luck. Mercury has put his wings into his pocket, taken to steam, and got into a new line.

It is, perhaps, unwise for old codgers like me to grumble at the rapid pace of change, which, in its hurry, upsets our old usages and sweeps away our nooks and corners; but we cannot forget the time when we were what was then considered the active, and railways were not the staple commodity of the country, and a man travelled, "God willing," in four days to Birmingham—when the City was the City—when the Lord Mayor was the King thereof, and shut his Fleet-street door in the face of the King who lived at Westminster—when Aldermen and Common Councilmen were magnates, and ate their dinners unquestioned by prying Committee-men, or had their stomachs, which are things of history, robbed by new acts of severely virtuous Common Councilmen and brother Aldermen. Farewell to the Guildhall luncheon! that green spot for wondering Aldermanic stomachs; that appetite-provoking trap, where a live Alderman could be always found to sit in the judgment seat. Reform has destroyed their pasture and pleasant places, and the delinquent waits in vain at the bar for a second Daniel to be found to try him.

All these and many greater evils have I put down with much care and grief in my little memorandum book, which shows me that the world is far from improving; and of which anon I will take further notice, and, individually, in their proper places. I lament more particularly for the loss of one of our most ancient privileges—the comfortable families' mild and amiable guardian of the night called the watchman. Ah! the comfort to the sleepless of that mournful quavering cry: it gave assurance to you in the darkness and the stillness of the night (although the correctness of the hour could never be depended on). What matter! you knew a guardian was watching round your pillow, too old to be wheedled down your area, and too weak to commit



a burglary on your pantry, and who, when wanted, was always to be found in his box. See what a comfort it was to dining out men, and what assurance to their wives and families to know that if, in zigzagging home, they missed their footing or their propriety, that a tender motherly watchman, without an ounce of the present police ferocity (who have no discrimination between a gentleman's error and a plebeian fault), was always near to foster them and prop them up against their own door-posts. When the watchhouse became necessary (which it sometimes did even in the best regulated families), the constable of the night was a man who listened to reason, and, very likely, was your butcher or baker, who put your appearance down only as a late call upon him to see that he was doing his duty, and who drowned all animosity in a pot of egg-hot, joined in most cordially by the lamb-like watchman, who knew the propriety of handling one of the ward with tenderness. Those affairs were much simplified when, as was often the case, the aforesaid watchman was your daily porter or other menial connected with your establishments, and lost all his lion-like ferocity before his keeper. In fact, in the door of my own warehouse was fixed at night a pretty mechanical contrivance in the shape of a box, wherein was a ward watchman whose memory I reverence, and whose form comes powerfully before me. Look upon it! age has marked the features strongly, but age brings experience, and, although he had not the agility of the present police to run after a midnight burglar caught in the fact, he did better by being on the spot, and not letting him do it; at least, I can speak positively as far as my own premises were concerned. Notwithstanding all his good qualities, and the fine evidence he was of our attachment to our ancient usages, he has been shamefully discarded; his box ignominiously torn from its ancient nook, losing its identity amidst the parochial lumber and rubbish; and his lantern sold, at a discount, to some stable-boy, to flicker for a while over the midnight pilferings of the corn-bin, instead of, as in the days of its glory, terrifying the evil-doer, and showing him from afar how close he was to detection. This is not all. The Government allowed their ancient guardians to be insulted ere they departed from the scenes of their usefulness and long service; they were Tom-and-Jerried into contempt and disrepute, and lowered in public favour, ere the bold step of removing them for ever was dared to be attempted.



The day will come when antiquaries will pay a high price for one of the lanterns, and the great coat will be looked upon as the cloak of Alexander, for the rows it has passed through—for Warriors are only Watchmen, watching for a chance, and wars are but great rows. I have taken much pains to preserve, in this paper, a fac simile of a celebrated one, in full costume. Now, instead of that respectable old man, we have thrust upon us young men, who have not learnt to subdue their passions, and who will not understand a joke, or how far it is allowable to have it carried by Gentlemen, after charity-dinners, or other convivial meetings, and who seize upon any respectable man who cannot walk a chalk line, or does not know his number. Bah! I say this is no longer a Land of Liberty.

#### KING RAIL.

His parents, FIRE and SPEED!  
His wings like Flame and Wind!  
Rushing along like human Thought  
Over limitless mind!

ELEMENTS build his throne;  
EARTH is bound to his will;  
He cleaves his way with a gathering  
sway,  
And is TIME's great Victor still!

He screams to the arching sky—  
He bellows within the cave—  
And storms along, with a fiery eye,  
Over the whelming wave!

Above the wind clouds sweep—  
But their course seems dull and slow.  
Faster his flight than the waters of light  
That shine in their beds below!

He has tunnell'd the sloping hill,  
He has bridg'd the expanded vale,  
You hear him fill with his screeching  
shrill  
The far ears of the gale!

Under the mountain steep,  
Over the river, till,  
Miles and miles thro' a darkness deep  
That maketh the Spirit still!

**IMPORTANT RAILWAYS.**—So many Railway projects daily see the light, that it would be difficult to analyse them all accurately. For this reason we seldom recommend any new line. Where we depart from this rule it is in cases where we can speak with confidence, as in the instance of the Nottingham and Boston Railway, which is in high favour. The York and Lancaster is highly spoken of. The *Morning Post* of Thursday says:—"The York and Lancaster are advancing in the public estimation." We can speak well of the Peterborough and Holbeach, from our personal knowledge of the line and the promoters of it. The Peterborough and Nottingham also comes forth under good auspices. Among the lines which have come into the market during the week, the Cornwall and Devon Direct is worth notice. The *Globe* of Wednesday says:—"The Cornwall and Devon Direct letters of allotment were issued to-day, and found eager purchasers at 1 prem., with a decided upward tendency." The letters of allotment of the Southampton, Manchester and Oxford Junction, were also issued, and some business is doing in the line, although the price is not yet officially quoted. We hear that the Staffordshire Potteries project is well received. The Lincoln, Horn-castle, Spilsby, and Wainfleet Haven Railway, meets with attention in the Railway world, and we understand that the applications for shares have reached to an enormous extent.

**HANOVER AND BRUNSWICK.**—On and after the 1st October, the postage upon all letters posted in the United Kingdom and addressed to the Kingdom of Hanover, or to the Duchy of Brunswick, and vice versa, when such letters are conveyed direct by packet boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and Hanover, will be reduced to the uniform rate of 9d. on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 1s. 6d. not exceeding one ounce, and so on, according to the scale in operation in this country, for charging letters by weight. The rates of 9d., 1s. 6d., &c. comprise both British and foreign postage on letters between these countries, and they may be either paid in advance, or the letters forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender. British newspapers may also be forwarded on payment in this country of a postage of one penny each.

**ANOTHER FASTING MAN.**—An extraordinary fasting man has lately turned up in the county Monaghan, in the townland of Emy, near Emy Mills. He is decidedly insane, but is said to have existed for thirty-six days without food of any sort.

#### A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Considering that it is a time of Recess, and Iron Railroads are eating their way into the public vitals, we have no right to complain of want of diversity in the talk topics of the hour. What with Canada, Buenos Ayres, the River Plate, the Times Commissioner, the Irish Agitation, the Agricultural Societies, the French wine growers, and the antics of magistrates of police, there is food for a *divertissement* for the public, and we may chat away in a lively strain enough.

And of railways first. What have the official orders been doing towards the clearance of Capel court? Is it true, gad-a-mercy! that there is as great a panic among the stags of London as there was among those of Gotha.

Are they a weeping vanished crew?  
At cry of "pay up" have they started?  
Are they in very truth defunct,  
May they be called the "deer departed."

Is Capel-court no more—alas!—  
The scene of former promenading,  
Are Stockbrokers allowed the pass,  
Without blockading or black-guarding?

Have silence sweet, and soft repose,  
Usurped the place of noise and swaggering?  
Have they grown sober in their woes,  
Are drunken stags no longer staggering?

Has Capel Court—which once dressed up,  
By dint of Shares the poor and needy—  
Sent them to "Court of Shabby" back,  
Must the whole Crop again be seedy?

Poor Stags! they have been baited sore;  
The cry's "Beware 'em! Snare 'em! Tear 'em!"  
The bears are all as fierce as bulls,  
While for the bulls they can't a-bear 'em!

Since the letters of allotment are to be paid for, the whole lot are dismayed, and Change Alley has become the *pis aller* of speculation. With the Stags, it is now share and share alike, but the capital for distribution is nothing but a great stock of disaster!

The police reports have furnished us with another mode, besides staggering, of coming at net, and we may add, neat, profits by means of railways. We allude to the practice by expert thieves of sharing among themselves the luggage of the passengers.

A gentleman of the name of Garrett appears to have exercised wit little short of *utopia*, in his disposal of trunks, portmanteaus, desks, carpet-bags, and dressing-cases, jewel boxes, hat-boxes, and the like. The functions of Justice appear to be working out the punishment of this novel species of highway robbery; but, in the meanwhile, does not the root of the evil lie with the Railway management? which, although it has in the long run paid more respect to property than it has to life, has now begun to be as careless of the former as it ever and proverbially has been of the latter. Why not appoint to each train an inspector of passengers' luggage, with check tickets, and let his duty be, by means of those tickets, to regulate the distribution of luggage at the journey's end? It would save time, trouble, and anxiety, and put such gentlemen as Mr. Garrett *au desespoir*!

In another part of our journal will be found an article of exclusive and important intelligence with reference to Canada. We are here enabled to add to it a fresh item of information. It is known that public benevolence rose to its height on the occasion of the melancholy fires in Quebec—that the press of England echoed the cry of Charity, and that vast funds were transmitted to the scene of the disaster. We now learn from unquestionable authority that there is reason to doubt the wisdom with which those funds—intended for the instant alleviation of the sufferings of a sudden and intense affliction—will be distributed at their destination. It is a fact—that the Committee entrusted with their management, have already voted the sum of TWELVE THOUSAND POUNDS towards the improvement of a single Street! The architectural ornaments of Quebec City had no part in the benevolent intentions of the British public towards the alleviation of a public distress. It is laudable and wise to improve cities, but not to the wrong of distress, or at the expense of charity—and we hope that proper vigilance will be exercised to see that English benevolence is not perverted by our colony in these respects.

The wine growers of France have attacked its Royalty in a body, in the shape of a remonstrance, in favour of free trade with this country; and as a Prince of the Blood has promised the deputation to bring the matter under the serious consideration of King and Government, we may hope to see champagne levelled to humble port, brandy running neck and neck with gin, and *vin ordinaire* at the price of porter.

Claret will be a thing to drink of,  
And not, as now, a thing to think of.

Of affairs at the River Plate, we have only to observe, that

With respect to old Rosas, the Ministers twain,  
French and English, are doing at last what we wished:  
If he doesn't give in, he'll be stunn'd with war's din,  
And on his Plate river be thoroughly dished!

This is the ultimatum which Mr. Gore Ouseley and his French colleague have given to one of the most blood thirsty of South American tyrants; so that diplomacy in that quarter is getting rather peppery, and the mercantile interests may look up.

Conciliation Hall has, in Ireland, enacted a great farce within the last few days. An immense hoax has been played off upon the irascibility of the genus O'Connell; and, while my Son John distributed against it a volley of patriotic sneers, Father Dan anathematized it in Hibernian Billingsgate, and then had it solemnly and seriously inserted on the minutes of the Society. While the O'Connells were the virtual victims of the hoax, the "Times Commissioner" was its nominal subject.

A dash of spleen had been fired at him through the quib of the paternal vocabulary; he was admitted *able*, but was denounced *ugly*. Son John "rose in his place," and started in the mail-train of vituperation; and, in consequence of what he said and what he did, he received a letter which might be taken poetically as follows:—

Sir, I've read,  
What you said;  
'Twas unfair and ill-bred  
So, respecting the Heaven-throned vow of your Sir,  
To unregard which, Sir, I far from desire,  
I call you in person a blackguard and liar.

The letter was signed John Foster, and Dan had already given out Foster as the name of the *Times* Commissioner. It was dated in Hallsbury, and, therefore, it was concluded that Mr. Commissioner was in Suffolk, instead of being at the scene of his commission. This was asserted deliberately at the Hall by father and son, and the letter is now in the archives of the national sedition.

Next day out came the truth. The name of the "Times Commissioner" is not "John Foster;" and the "Times Commissioner" being very busy over his duties—for the social good of Ireland, in Mayo County—had not conceived the most remote idea of the condescension of writing an epistle to either of the O'Connells.

Such blunders, exposures, and personalities, would disgrace the most sacred cause in the world. Personality has been the stumbling-block of agitation, from the first commencement of its career.

Mr. G. HUDSON, M.P.—It is said that Mr. George Hudson, M.P., has completed the purchase of another large estate in Yorkshire from the Duke of Devonshire, at a price little short of half a million of money. It may be presumed that Lonsborough, one of the richest and noblest estates in the East Riding, is the property alluded to. The friends of Mr. Hudson have resolved that the contemplated dinner in honour of that gentleman's triumphant election for Sunderland shall be held in the Athenaeum, in that town, on Tuesday evening, the 21st of October, and that a grand ball shall be held in the large room at the Athenaeum on the following evening.

WILL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.—Probate has been granted by the Prerogative Court to the Marquis of Downshire, on the property of the late Marquis, who died intestate, and the personalty sworn under £200,000. The duty on taking out probate was £4,050, the largest sum ever paid in any single case in Ireland. So highly esteemed was the late Marquis in King's County and neighbourhood, where he had property, and always acted as a kind and considerate landlord, that both Protestants and Catholics are uniting to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to his memory.

**ACCIDENT ON THE KENYON JUNCTION, NEAR LEIGH.**—A dreadful and fatal railway accident occurred on Monday morning last, at Kenyon junction, near Leigh. A young woman named Ellen Platt, of Tyldesley, started from the Bag-lane (Chorwell) station by the half-past seven o'clock train, with the intention of proceeding to Liverpool. On arriving at the junction of the Leigh and Kenyon line with the Liverpool and Manchester line, the passengers have to get out of the carriages, and to await the arrivals of the respective trains to convey them onwards. The young woman being unacquainted with the customs of the line, got out of the carriage on the wrong side, and walked round the carriages to cross the line to be in readiness on the arrival of the train which was to convey the passengers to Liverpool. The remainder of the journey. At this moment a train of third class carriages was seen on the Liverpool line of rails, and the whistle was blown. The eye-witnesses state that the train was coming at a very quick speed. The woman was just crossing the track on which the approaching train was proceeding, when a working man who was proceeding from Bolton to Warrington, rushed forward and endeavoured to pull her back; before, however, he could do so, the buffer of the engine threw her a distance of seven or eight yards, and the man a short distance. They were both immediately carried to the station, and Mr. Bradshaw, superintendent of the Bolton line, who fortunately happened to be with the train, immediately dispatched an express engine to Leigh for medical assistance, and Mr. Brideoake, surgeon, was on the spot in a short time, but in less than half an hour after the accident the woman expired. The man was very much contused, but he is expected to recover.

#### OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

##### NOTIONS OF WINE.

Sir Alexander Burnes's Peshawur friend, Naid Mahomed Shureef, whom he met at Cabool, spoke with rapture of some wine, of which two glasses sent a man to sleep. Burnes told him that the English notion of good wine consisted in being able to drink a large quantity of it without any unpleasant or soporific effects. "A bad plan," replied Mahomed, "for a man must then drink till he is as large as a butt: no, no, ours is the best plan." You would scarcely expect to find a similar sentiment in Johnson; yet he of Bolt-court and he of Peshawur coincided completely. "Brandy is the best," said Johnson, "because it operates sooner." And in refutation of Burke's panegyric of claret, he exclaimed, "You'll be drowned by it before it has any effect upon you." The doctor's arrangement of three distinguished liquors is well known; claret for boys, port for men, brandy for heroes. But Plato's theory is the most curious. Until eighteen, he interdicted the use of wine altogether; after that age up to thirty, a moderate allowance is given; and after forty, he appears to have deemed it wise to remove all restrictions, and to let wine be drunk at discretion. The prettiest employment of wine is that observed in the celebration of Hebrew weddings; the drinking of it is accompanied with benedictions, and when the glass or vessel is emptied, it is dashed upon the ground and broken, as an emblem of the fragility of existence. With regard to the Roman customs of wine-drinking we have little certain information. We are not better informed as to Grecian habits. But in connection with Johnson one circumstance may be noticed, which places the Athenian and the London philosopher in strong contrast; it was the boast of Socrates that he had never entered a tavern.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

##### GRAVEYARDS IN CITIES.

Oh, legislators! remove city churchyards from the shop-doors of citizens. Your goodly purpose has altogether failed. By huddling the dead with the living, it was doubtless your benign intention to place a lesson continually in the eyes of trading men—to show them how vain and feeble was even a cent. per cent. profit—to prove that, however thumping the balance on the books, Death, with his dirty, graveyard fingers, might any minute come and wipe it out. The thing has not succeeded. How many hackney-coach stands have, with the best intention, been established near churchyards! For hours and hours the drivers sit and sit, with one eye upon the grave, and another on the pavement. And yet these men, so open to daily meditation—so appealed to by tomb-stone eloquence—these men are scarcely to be trusted with unweighed bullion. We speak within measure when we say that not above a hundred times have we heard of a coachman returning sovereigns which, in a moment of vinous enthusiasm, had been unguardedly tendered for shillings. No: we could swear it. Not above a hundred times.—*St. Giles and St. James: Jerrold's Magazine.*

##### AN ENGINEER AT THE GLASGOW THEATRE.

The conduct of this plain, unpretending man (and the pit and gallery were full of such) contrasted strangely with that of an individual, a stranger, I believe, who sat near us in the boxes another night, and who gave origin to a scene scarcely within the bounds of credibility. The play was Othello, in the middle of which this person indulged in some sarcastic sneers towards the gentle Desdemona. The gentleman acting Othello, I believe knew his man, but in an unsuspecting moment he crossed the footlights, scrambled up into the box, and gave him a thorough pummeling, returning very quietly to finish his part! We could scarcely believe, even in matter of fact Glasgow, such a piece of acting would be tolerated; but the *habitus* of the theatre seemed to look upon it as an ordinary piece of business enough, nor had we much time to differ with them in opinion, as we left on the succeeding day.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

##### RAILWAY SPECULATION OF 1845.

We are far from having yet reached the acme of railway speculation and investment. It is only within the last two years that anything like general confidence has been evinced in this new field of adventure. For years the great locomotive experiment between Liverpool and Manchester stood almost alone, without any prominent disposition appearing to follow the example. The construction of new lines was cautiously ventured upon, and every abatement of mercantile activity or stagnation arrested the spirit of enterprise in this direction. With the revival of trade, railway speculation revived: but up to the present we have hardly done more than make a beginning. Exclusive of parish roads, the aggregate length of turnpike road in Great Britain has been estimated at 30,000 miles. For all this, it is not impossible that parallel or substitutive lines will be ultimately opened; and towards this conversion we have not done more than lay down the first instalment. The utmost extent of railways completed and projected, and that have been sanctioned by Parliament, is less than 6000 miles. So that, at this rate of progression, ten or twelve years must elapse before the passing revolution, in the mode of traffic and conveyance, has been completed.—*Railway Speculation: Wade's London Review.*

##### ANECDOTES OF THE PRETENDER.

The hapless leader of that latest effort of the Stuart family to regain their rights, Prince Charles Edward, is described as having been a youth of high promise and great accomplishments, speaking English, French, and Italian with equal fluency and purity. From an early age his thoughts and aspirations all tended to the land and heritage of his ancestors; and when at seventeen he travelled to Genoa, nothing could there divert his eyes from gazing on the sea, in quest of the English flag. His adventurous spirit interested in his favour many of the Courts of Europe; and the Spanish Ambassador flattered his aspirations by doing honour to him as the Prince of Wales. The romantic campaign which, at Falkirk and Prestonpans, seemed once again to throw a transient gleam of success around the cause of the fallen family; which, on the battle field, and within the time-honoured walls of Holyrood, once more called into play the heroism and devotion of ancient Scottish chivalry; and which, upon the gloomy moor of Culloden, terminated in the utter overthrow of the house of Stuart, fraught as it was with deeds of generous adventure, has been a theme too often discussed to be again entered upon.

Eluding the vigilant pursuit of his enemies by a series of the most hair-breadth escapes, Charles Edward at length found refuge in France, and was received with kindness and hospitality by Louis XV. The Queen of France, Marie Lezinska, had been the early friend of Mary Sobieski, and was now delighted to welcome the son of the companion of her childhood. A public reception at Versailles was accorded to the fugitive prince. He arrived there accompanied by Lord Ogilvie and Lord Elcho, Lord Lewis Gordon, Lochiel, and a numerous retinue of gentlemen and levied retainers. Charles Edward appeared on this occasion in a "rose-coloured doublet trimmed with silver, and a vest of broad gold, wearing diamond shoe-buckles, and adorned with the stars of St. George of England and St. Andrew of Scotland, gorgeously set in brilliants." He supped at the same table with the King and Queen, and all eyes were fastened upon him. Beyond, however, the mere courtesies of hospitality, the Government of France were now unwilling to give more practical proofs of sympathy with the Stuart cause. Cardinal du Tencin upon one occasion insinuated to Charles Edward, that if, with the aid of France, he should recover possession of his throne, he would be expected to cede Ireland to that country by way of indemnity for the expenses of the war, to which suggestion Charles indignantly replied, "Non, M. le Cardinal, tout ou rien." At length the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle compelled France to acknowledge the house of Hanover, and from that time the attentions which had been shown Prince Charles Edward were gradually relinquished. He continued, however, to maintain in Paris an establishment of some splendour, and had a medal of himself cast, upon one side of which was the inscription, "Carolus Wallie Princeps," upon the other, the representation of a vessel, with the words, "Amor et spes Britannia." This incident gave umbrage to the French Government, and the Prince de Conti, meeting Charles Edward in the gardens of the Luxembourg, ironically said to him, "I am surprised that you should be so generously disposed towards the English navy, which has never rendered much friendly service to your Royal Highness." The Prince replied, "You are in the right; but, nevertheless, I am the friend of the English navy against all its enemies: I shall always look upon England's glory as my own, and her glory is in her navy."

The remonstrances of the Earl of Sussex and Lord Cathcart, hostages of George the Second for the restoration of Louisbourg, contributed to turn the wavering mind of Louis the Fifteenth, from whom an order was at length obtained for taking Charles Edward prisoner, and conveying him to the frontier. He was waylaid at the opera, "after rather a cavalier fashion," as he himself expressed it, and, having been confined five days in the Castle of Vincennes, was escorted to Beauvoisin, on the confines of Savoy, and thence permitted to go where he chose. At Chambéry and Avignon he successively resided for a time, till, driven thence by fresh intrigues, he established himself in Tuscany. In 1753 the Prince paid a secret visit to London, and at once alarmed and astonished some of his adherents in that capital by the boldness with which he appeared amongst them. The cause of the Stuarts had become too hopeless for further effort, and he prudently retraced his steps to Italy. Here, a love intrigue with Mary Walkenshaw, whose sister filled a situation in the household of the English reigning family, alienated many of his friends. The accession of George the Third, a young and popular Sovereign, in 1760, and the death of James the Third, in 1766, still further sealed the fate of the exiled dynasty. Upon his father's demise Charles Edward assumed the name of Count d'Albany, and, shortly afterwards, married the Princess Louisa Maximilian, de Stolberg Grederon, a lady thirty-two years younger than himself. The union proved an unhappy one, as might have been expected from such a disparity, and a separation ensued. In 1763 Mr. Greathead, an English traveller, had an interview with Charles Edward, upon which occasion the Prince was led to speak of the campaign of '45, and became so interested in, and excited by the subject, that his eyes were suffused with tears, and he fell down in a fainting fit. The declining years of the Prince were soothed by the tender assiduities of a beloved daughter. Disappointments and mortifications had driven him into intemperate habits which cannot be defended; but, when we recollect how great to him must have been the boon, however hateful a one, which the delusions and oblivion of ebriety confer upon a harassed and despairing mind, and also take into consideration that among the upper classes in the 18th century, excessive drinking was the prevailing and fashionable vice, we may fairly rather confound the falling of Charles Edward in his hopeless exile with the habits of his epoch than the naturally depraved taste of the man.

Charles Edward died at Florence, in 1788; his widow, the subsequent wife of Alfieri, lived till 1824.—*From a well-timed paper in Doelman's Magazine.*



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE MARQUIS OF ELY.

John Loftus, Marquis and Earl of Ely, and Viscount Loftus in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Loftus in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was born on the 15th of February, 1770, and succeeded his father as second Marquis, the 22nd of March, 1806. In politics, his lordship was a Tory, and a staunch supporter of the Protestant party in Ireland. As a magistrate and landlord, he was much respected, acting on all occasions with justice and kindness. The death of the noble Marquis was of a sudden and unexpected nature. He had arrived at Ely Lodge in apparent good health and spirits, when, on the night of Thursday, the 25th ultimo, he was seized with English cholera, and he expired the following day. By his wife, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, Bart. (to whom he was married in 1810), his lordship leaves issue, besides four other sons, and three daughters, a son John Henry, now third and present Marquis of Ely.

The family of Loftus, Earls and Marquises of Ely, boast to come of Saxon origin, and to have been of consideration as early as the time of King Alfred. A younger son of the house—Adam Loftus, a clergyman—went into Ireland with Thomas, Earl Sussex, in 1560, and was there consecrated Archbishop of Armagh, and constituted Lord Chancellor of Ireland. From him descended Nicholas Loftus, Governor of Wexford, who was elevated to the Peerage, as Baron Loftus, in 1751, and Viscount Loftus, in 1756. These honours were, in 1769, inherited by Henry Loftus, who was created Earl of Ely in 1771, but who dying without issue, all the titles became extinct. They were, however, revived in the person of the late Marquis's father—Charles Tottenham—who, as nephew to the previous Peer, inherited the estates, and who assumed the surname of Loftus on being raised to the Peerage: he was further created Marquis of Ely, in 1800.

SIR JOHN MORDAUNT.

Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., was the head of a branch of the ancient family of Mordaunt, one of Bedfordshire origin, where it ranked amongst the most eminent houses of the county. The estate of the Mordaunts in Bedfordshire was a grant from William the Conqueror. In 1486, Sir John Mordaunt of Turvey, commanded for King Henry VII., at the battle of Stoke; and being as learned in law as skilful in arms, he was made Justice of Chester, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This Sir John's younger brother's descendant—L'Estrange Mordaunt—signalled himself as a military leader, and did good service for Queen Elizabeth, in Flanders, and in Ireland; he was one of the first raised to the dignity of a Baronet, being so created the 29th June, 1611, soon after the institution of the order. Sir L'Estrange's heirs have, from father to son, held the baronetcy down to the present time, and they have, for the last hundred and fifty years and more, represented in Parliament the county of Warwick. Sir John Mordaunt, whose lamentable death we now record, was the ninth Baronet; he was born the 24th August, 1808, and inherited the title on the decease of his father, the 30th May, 1823; he married, the 7th August, 1834, Caroline Sophia, second daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester.

Sir John Mordaunt was M.P. for the southern division of Warwickshire, and was highly and justly respected by his constituency: he was a Tory in politics. His death occurred under distressing circumstances.

While out shooting with his relative, Mr. Arthur Mills, the gun of the latter accidentally went off, and severely wounded the Baronet, the whole charge lodging in the calves of his legs. The accident did not, at first, present so dangerous an aspect, but erysipelas eventually set in. Mr. Houghton, the eminent surgeon of Birmingham, was sent for, but all human efforts proved unavailing. On the morning of the 27th ultimo, the unfortunate gentleman expired, in his thirty-eighth year, at his seat, Walton, near Stratford-on-Avon, in the presence of his family, and of his father-in-law, the Bishop of Rochester. Sir John leaves issue, four sons and two daughters: his eldest son and successor, Sir Charles Mordaunt, the present baronet, is only nine years of age.

MR. WILLIAM UPCOTT.

Mr. Upcott, who, for many years, was Librarian of the London Institution, was well known in the literary and antiquarian world, as the editor of a number of popular and valuable works which have issued from the press, during the course of the last thirty years. He also employed his time in collecting and arranging the autograph letters of illustrious persons, who flourished in the last and present centuries. This series, which amounts to several hundred volumes, is, perhaps, the most valuable now existing. Mr. Upcott's profound judgment in historical and literary matters was often referred to. He had a most retentive memory, and an inexhaustible store of anecdote: this, combined with his kind disposition, and agreeable manner, rendered him a popular member of society.

Mr. Upcott died on the 23rd ultimo, at his residence, Islington, after a very short illness.

COUNTRY NEWS.

**FROST IN LANCASHIRE.**—On the nights of Monday and Tuesday last the whole of Lancashire, from the Mersey to the Lune, was visited by an intensely severe frost, which cut down the stems of the potatoes, and put an end to their growth. Crops, which on Sunday and Monday appeared to be growing vigorously, now present nothing but the appearance of withered stalks. What effect this will produce on the quantity of the crop, and on the keeping of the potatoes, is somewhat doubtful.

**ROBBERY OF PLATE IN CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.**—A very large quantity of valuable plate was missed on Monday morning, from the plate-room of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The butler had locked the door, it appears, shortly before midnight, and saw that all was safe in the butleries; and the robbery must have taken place after that hour. The articles stolen consist of large tankards, pint stoups, goblets, dishes, covers, waiters, bread-basket, all silver, with the names of the donors on them, besides several dozens of silver forks and spoons of all sizes, soup-ladles, fish knives, &c. All had the cross keys and the arms of the college on them. It is suspected that the robbery has been committed by a gang composed of London thieves and some notoriously bad characters in the neighbourhood of Barnwell. About two years ago a similar robbery was committed in the butleries of Jesus College, of plate to the amount of about £700. The value of the plate stolen on Monday night from St. Peter's is upwards of £1000.

**SHOCKING CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER AT NEWCASTLE.**—An inquest was held, on Monday afternoon, at Newcastle, on the body of Ralph Parker, a young man, who came to his death under the following circumstances:—On Saturday night week, deceased went into an eating-house, to procure some refreshment. Some other persons were there when he went in, among whom were Selby Green and John Bell. Bell and others were tantalising Green in various ways, sometimes taking a portion of the meat off his plate. Parker, the deceased, joined in annoying Green, and also attempted to take a piece of the meat off his plate, when, of a sudden, Green took the knife he was eating with, and plunged it into Parker's eye with such force, that it entered the socket several inches, and he was obliged to relinquish his hold of it, and leave it there. The deceased shouted in excruciating agony, and attempted to take the knife out, but could not; Bell endeavoured to pull it out, using great strength, but failed; and Green himself, awakened to a sense of the injury he had inflicted, also tried with both hands, and at length succeeded, with much difficulty, in extricating it. The police took Green into custody, and conveyed Parker to his residence, where he lingered in great pain till Sunday, when death put an end to his sufferings. After the jury had viewed the body, the Coroner ordered a post-mortem examination to be made, and adjourned the inquest for that purpose.

**THE MURDER OF MR. PEACOP.**—The four prisoners, Tallant, Lynch, Nowland, and Burns (approver), were brought up again on Saturday, at the Castle, Chester. The case had been adjourned from Wednesday, to allow time to the magistrates to consider of the course to be pursued under the circumstances, two witnesses having distinctly proved an *alibi* with regard to Lynch. The prisoners, more particularly Lynch and Nowland, looked exceedingly dejected. Burns presented the same haggard appearance as before. The Rev. Mr. Fielden said, "We have given this case that ample consideration which we promised we would give, and the decision we have unanimously come to is, that the case of the prisoners must be sent to a higher tribunal, and, therefore, that they be committed to take their trial at the next assizes."

**SUICIDE IN A WATER-BUTT.**—On Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Rose and Crown, Crown-street, Soho, on the body of Mrs. Ann Fox-will, aged 58, of 21, in the above street. She was the widow of a turner, &c., and continued the business, which was a flourishing one, though she imagined the contrary, which, together with regret for the recent loss of her husband and son, and dyspepsia, causing headache and pain of the stomach, rendered her so desponding that she often said the world had nothing worth living for. At twenty minutes past seven on Saturday morning she was found apparently asleep in bed, and in twenty minutes afterwards she was found immersed head foremost in a water-butt, in the cellar. Between the top of the butt and the ceiling there was a space of one foot only, and steps placed against the butt, which was full of water, showed how she got into it. Verdict—"Temporary Insanity."

POLICE.

**THE LATE RAILWAY ROBBERIES.**—Daniel Garrett, who stands charged with having committed several robberies at the railway termini, was further examined on Tuesday at GUILDHALL, before Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes. Mr. Alderman Lucas and the Lord Mayor elect were also on the bench. Mr. Clarkson attended, with Mr. Nash, from Messrs. Swain and Co.'s, to prosecute on behalf of the Great Western Railway, the South-Western Railway, and the Brighton Railway. Mr. Humphreys attended to support three or four charges on the part of the Birmingham Railway, and Mr. Thwaites appeared on behalf of the prisoner. Mr. Clarkson stated, in opening the case, that besides showing that the prisoner was the person who stole a letter-case from Mr. France, for receiving which Maynard had been already committed, he proposed to charge him with stealing some property belonging to Dr. Daniels, a medical gentleman residing at Bath, and to Mr. Winter, of Motcombe-street. It would be remembered that Mr. France's loss occurred on the 8th of July, and that on the 12th he received an anonymous letter, stating that his letter-case and contents were safe, and might be recovered for a liberal reward. By showing that this letter was in the handwriting of the prisoner, he should fix him with the possession of the property four days after it was stolen. On the 18th a second anonymous letter was sent, complaining that no attention had been paid to the first, and requiring a reward to be immediately advertised, or the property would be placed out of the control of the writer. An advertisement was accordingly published on the 23d of July, which produced a third letter from the anonymous correspondent, stating that his agent was at Sandhurst, and would write to Mr. France. This introduced the agent, Maynard, upon the scene, who produced the stolen property. He should prove these three letters to be in the handwriting of the prisoner, by calling Captain Culpepper, in whose service the prisoner was for a time. He should show that the prisoner visited Maynard in the Compter the day after he was apprehended, and that when the prisoner was taken into custody he made that desperate resistance which would be expected from a man who was conscious that he was deeply involved. Mr. Clarkson adverted to a miserable device which had been resorted to by some of the prisoner's friends or companions, who had sent to the females of Mr. Nash's family a letter containing dreadful threats if he pursued his charges against the prisoner. It would completely fail in its object, for Mr. Nash would persist in endeavouring, to the utmost, to bring to justice not only the prisoner, but all his companions.—Captain Culpepper, of Stanhope street, was then sworn. He said, the prisoner was in his service as butler for the season of 1843. He saw his handwriting, but not frequently; but he had a recollection of his hand, and had received a letter from him respecting giving him a character.—Cross-examined by Mr. Thwaites: He used to disburse small sums occasionally, and make out bills, which witness settled and tore up. Never saw the prisoner write, and did not swear to his writing.—Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes said, no person swears to handwriting; they only swear to their belief.—Captain Culpepper said, that was exactly the case. To the best of his belief two of the letters produced were written by the prisoner. To the other he could not speak.—Cross-examined: He received a good character of the prisoner from Lord Falkland, and gave the prisoner a good character when he discharged him. Had never seen him write. Could not say that he was able to write, or that the bills the prisoner brought to him had not been written by one of his fellow-servants; but he presumed the letter was written by the prisoner, and it was from that letter he spoke more particularly as to the prisoner's handwriting, because the prisoner said it was his writing.—Joseph Collard, the superintendent, was next examined: He said, the prisoner resisted with great violence, till Mr. Nash spoke of pistols. Amongst the things he found at the prisoner's lodging, was a pencil-case, with a checkered wafer-stamp at the end, which corresponded with the seal on the three letters produced. He apprehended Maynard on the 5th of August, and on the 6th, he saw the prisoner come out of the Giltspur-street Compter, where Maynard was.—G. E. Evans, a turnkey at the Compter, identified the prisoner as a person who had an interview with Maynard on the 6th. The prisoner gave his name as John Smith, for entry in the Visitors' book. Maynard was short of money, and the prisoner told him, he might have five pounds, if he liked. Maynard replied, a sovereign would be sufficient, and it was given to witness to put to his account—prisoners before conviction, having the option to support themselves. The prisoner and Maynard appeared to be well acquainted.—Mr. Nash deposed to finding some pieces of paper in the grate at Maynard's house, in Howland-street, which, upon being pasted together, appeared to be a rough draught, and nearly a verbatim copy of the letter, dated the 12th of July, which Captain Culpepper had identified as the prisoner's writing.—Louis Ludeman, of 19, Queen-street, Edgware road, identified the prisoner. He lodged at her father's house till Aug. 12, when he went away. She had seen Maynard in Newgate, and recognised him as a person who called four or five times to see the prisoner Garrett. Maynard called within a week before he (Maynard) was apprehended.—Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes asked Collard if he had ever seen the prisoner at the railway?—Collard replied he had not, but there were other persons who had.—Mr. Clarkson then proceeded to the second charge.—Dr. John Bamfylde Daniels, of Bath, deposed that he was a traveller on the Great Western Railway in the early part of August, and he lost a black leather portmanteau, containing apparel to the amount of several pounds. The train came in at dusk, and there was some confusion in getting the articles out of the luggage receptacle. There were several portmanteaus. He saw a man call to a porter to hand him one, which witness believed to be his own, and he went round to the person who had obtained possession of it. This was the prisoner. He asked the prisoner whether he had his own portmanteau? The prisoner replied, "There can be no mistake about this." Witness rejoined that it was very like his portmanteau. The prisoner said nothing further, but got into a cab, and was driven away. Witness went back to the luggage receptacle, to see if his portmanteau was there, but could not find it. He had a strong recollection of the prisoner's features, but he had not spectacles on then.—The prisoner was ordered to take off his spectacles, and put on his hat.—The witness said he was sure the prisoner was the same person. He had not seen him on the road to London, but only at the terminus.—Mr. Clarkson remarked that the tracing of the contents of the trunk to the prisoner's lodging would prove that he was not mistaken. The witness identified two gold rings, some gloves, and other articles, of which he delivered a list. He also delivered in a list of articles which had not been found, of the value of £10. The cross examination elicited nothing material, and in re-examination the witness stated, that there were some cards with his address in the portmanteau. Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes said, if the portmanteau had been taken in mistake, or found, the finder could have had no difficulty in discovering the owner. The witness said certainly not. Collard proved the finding of the articles identified by the doctor. He brought them from the prisoner's lodging, at 40, Great North-street, Lisson-grove. He produced also the portmanteau, which he recovered on Saturday last, from the possession of a Mr. Hawkins, of Kennington-green. Mrs. Noble, of Great North-street, deposed, that the room where the articles were found was rented by the prisoner. He was introduced by a man who said he was a neighbour, but who was a stranger. She had no reference. The prisoner, when she asked his name, said he would refer her to another time. He came to her on the 13th of September. Mr. Hawkins, a wine-merchant at Kennington-green, said he knew the prisoner from having recently lodged at the Cock Tavern, at Kennington, where witness occasionally spent an evening. He lodged there for a short time about a month ago. The prisoner said he had been travelling, and was going on the continent, and was encumbered with too much luggage. He wished to dispose of some, and took witness up into his room, and offered him various articles for sale. Witness bought them for £1. 18s. 6d. Besides the portmanteau (identified by Dr. Daniels) there was a carpet-bag and a hat box marked "Winter." The prisoner said his name was Winter. Witness remarked that the strap of the portmanteau had been cut. The prisoner said that he had lost a bunch of keys, and had been obliged to break open all his trunks. Witness thought this was probable. There were some articles of apparel in the lot, which he had since disposed of. Hearing of the railway robberies, he thought it proper to communicate with Mr. Collard. After some desultory conversation, Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes adjourned the hearing till the next day.—On Wednesday, the prisoner Garrett was again examined.—Mr. William John Winter, of 47, Jewin-street, said he was a passenger on the Great Western Railway in August last. He came from Barnes, in Devonshire, to London, and had luggage in a carpet bag, and a leather hat case. The value of the articles in the bag was about £12. When he arrived in London he missed the bag, and called upon the Company to make good the loss. The carpet bag and hat case now produced were his. His name was on the handle, and also upon a card, which was placed on the bag. There was a printed ticket of the Great Western Railway on each parcel.—The witness identified the property produced, consisting of a quantity of shirts, handkerchiefs, socks, &c.—Superintendent Collard said that all the articles were found at the prisoner's lodgings, with the exception of the shirts.—This closed the case for the Great Western Company; and evidence was then offered against the prisoner on behalf of the South-Western Railway. It appeared that, on the 15th of July, a Mr. Benningfield was a traveller from Gasport to London, and that he had a trunk, with various papers, linen, and all kinds of wearing apparel. This was lost, and some of the articles were traced to the prisoner.—Mr. Humphreys then called several witnesses, to prove that the prisoner was concerned in robberies on the London and Birmingham Railway. Some of the property stolen was found at the prisoner's lodgings, 40 Lisson-grove. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

**DEATH OF BENSON HILL, THE COMEDIAN.**—Benson Hill, who was a harmonious and artistic actor, a facile writer, and some time editor of the "Old Monthly," died on the 7th ult., at an obscure abode in town, in penury and distress. The last employment Mr. Hill held was at the free-list of the Lyceum Theatre. Whilst attending to his duties here he caught a severe cold, which resulted in consumption, a disease that soon proved fatal to him. His age was verging on fifty. Besides having been a popular actor, Benson Hill was the author of various light works of travel, and social novels, still inquired after in circulating libraries.

**CANALS CONVERTED TO RAILWAYS.**—A meeting of the Directors and Proprietors in the Trent Navigation was held at Nottingham on Tuesday, and at Stone on Wednesday, to consider the expediency of converting the navigation into a railway, or of disposing of it for that purpose to one or more of the numerous lines projected in the district.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The national taste—not to say instinct—for manly exercises, if any proof were needed of its existence, might fairly be said to be illustrated by the number of dashing matches in every variety of sporting that every season gives rise to. The encounters of personal prowess, indeed, argue well for the spirit, but, in too many cases, omen badly for the cause. In especial our inference would attach to aquatics. Sailing races of all sorts are, beyond all such contests, obnoxious to dispute, and wager matches are the climax. Doctor Johnson used to say, that a concert would be a very pleasant pastime, only for the music. So far as regards the harmony, it may lawfully be said a regatta would be all the better if the racing were omitted. It is not invidiously that we allude to the proceedings of the Royal Yacht Squadron in support of this view; neither that the latest instance of the working of the system among the members of that society is brought forward to exhibit the discord which these floating duels too constantly engender.

Some short time since a match for £500 a side—to come off on the R.Y.S. Moulsey Hurst, "round the Eddystone and back"—was made between the owners of two crack schooners of the Club, the *Wye* and *Zephyretta*. As the case is always, or thereabouts, on such occasions, it blew a gale of wind—a state of the weather not particularly suited to the class of vessels called yachts. We won't stay to draw "odorous comparisons"—nor to say a word about the gentlemen of England being worse provided for keeping the sea than the coal-whippers of Sunderland and Newcastle; but proceed to demonstrate the resemblance which pleasure-vessels' logs bear to the routine of history in general. Says the log of the *Wye*, now snug in St. Helen's Roads, riding in five fathoms smooth water:—"G. 30. *Zephyretta* sent a boat on board, with Capt. Lyon, who proposed to draw stakes, which, owing to the awful gale then blowing, we accepted." Says the log of the *Zephyretta*—epitomised by Capt. Lyon:—"We kept the sea, refusing, when asked by the 'Wye,' to draw stakes." Now, either party feeling had so far damaged the senses of the contending officers and crews, in this match, that they would not hear or see aright, or they had fallen in with some such blast as transformed Jack's marlinespike into a shaving brush, and their breeze had blown each other's negative into an affirmative. However it may be, such breezes are not "gentle gales," but rather the "trade winds" of yacht matches. How the difference will end, remains to be seen; or perhaps it is no great matter whether we never hear or see more about it. If the disputants stand in need of a precedent, we beg to furnish one in the case of the great river match between the Coombes and Clasper crews, for the championship of the Thames; they will find it not unworthy of imitation, either as regards temper or taste, albeit the actors were not of the patrician order. Speaking of the Claspers reminds us that the match between one of that crew, Henry, and Carroll, of Liverpool, a noted oarsman, came off on Monday, over a five mile course from Eastham Ferry, on the Mersey. In consequence of the indisposition of the Lancashire champion, the man of coaly Tyne won in a canter—nothing could have been more hollow than it might have been—Clasper, when he took his pull, being some three parts of a mile ahead.

Turning from things afloat to matters ashore, among a multitude of race meetings the chiefest in account was the First October at Newmarket. It was the commencement of the autumn series at that place, and put forward some novel features—as all indications of a spirit of improvement are—in the locality. We had the racing-telegraph in full work, and also sent lists as helped the stranger to some knowledge of the actors as well as the performances: the jockeys' names were given in the return lists; were they added, in all instances wherein they are known, to the lists and cards used on the heath, it would be still more useful to the neophyte of the turf. The meeting was better off for weather and company than it deserved. One would have thought that at Newmarket, with its hundreds of high-bred cattle, the indignant coursers would have burst their stables, and rescued the immortal flat from the ignominy of a walk over. Such, alas! was not the case; and Wednesday, with its wretched lack-lustre programme, actually had a brace of those "impotent conclusions." The Two-Year Old Stakes in the First October are rarely of much worth, the principal issues of interest being those which bring together the three-year old stock of the season—generally comprising a sprinkling of favourites for the spring and summer races, sometimes not a few of the memorable nominations. This week, the Grand Duke Michael brought to the post the renowned Idas, and witnessed his defeat. That he came to the contest in this case free from pill or potion there can be no doubt—his rating as a first-class race-horse is more problematical. Next to the Grand Duke Michael we had the St. Leger, another proof of the versatility of the sex. Refraction must either have been out of her form (like Idas?) or Lord Lonsdale's colt—winner of both these events—ought not to have been overlooked so entirely by the ring as he was. He won the Criterion last autumn, beating a very good field (with some queer customers among the starters). The two remaining meetings at Newmarket, during the present month, will of course be far more sporting affairs: albeit the enthusiasm of betting has been a little cooled by the defalcations on the late Doncaster St. Leger. Several hopeless accounts remain from it—and more than one notable has gone "for good" and evil.

We will look forward, however, to the Second October and Houghton weeks, giving a satisfactory "wind-up" to the racing year. Each has its sporting handicap, of which, we shall come to speak presently. The turf season over, we will "to fresh fields," the routine of our National Sports is certainly not their least charm: rarely gives them not the smallest zest. As Dryden sings:—  
"For active sports: for pleasing rest—  
The best is but in season best."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Scarcely members enough, in the early part of the afternoon, to make a house, and an accession, about five o'clock, had so little effect, that not above a third of the horses enumerated below deserve a quotation. The real favourites were The Baron, Wee Pet, Jenny Wren, Boarding School Miss, General Pollock, and Intrepid, Jenny Wren having decidedly the most numerous party. My Mary and Kent's lot were not in request. Several bets were laid on the Grand Duke Michael, at 6 to 4 and 5 to 4 against Idas, and, eventually, at 6 to 4 against Idas.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL. Even on Idas. CHAS. B. WILKINSON.			
4 to 1 agst Kent's lot	20 to 1 agst Clammy	30 to 1 agst Intrepid (t)	
10 to 1 — My Mary	25 to 1 — Boarding School	30 to 1 — Longitude (t)	
12 to 1 — The Baron	30 to 1 — Miss	30 to 1 — Seaman (t)	
15 to 1 — Jenny Wren	30 to 1 — General Pollock	30 to 1 — 1-an -not - aware (t)	
16 to 1 — Wee Pet	30 to 1 — Devil's Dust	30 to 1 — Nottingham	
20 to 1 — Egis			

THURSDAY.—The only bets laid were 14 to 1 against the field (taken), and 25 to 1 against Intrepid (taken to £70).

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each.			
Duke of Bedford's Oakley, aged	.. ..	(H. Bell)	1
Mr. Coape's Enery, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. ..	2
The Hopeful Stakes of 40 sovs each.			
Sir J. Gerard's Madcap, 3 lb extra	.. ..	(E. Edwards)	1
Duke of Richmond's Cuckoo, 3 lb extra	.. ..	.. ..	2
The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs each.			
Lord Lonsdale's c by Jerry, out of Turquoise	.. ..	(Bartholomew)	1
Lord Stradbroke's Idas	.. ..	.. ..	2
The Buckenham Stakes of 300 sovs each.			
Colonel Peel's f Samphire	.. ..	(Nat)	1
Mr. Wreford's Jun., b f Wit's End	.. ..	.. ..	2
Match, 200, h ft; T.Y.C.			
Mr. Payne's Collingwood, 5st 13lb	.. ..	(W. Abdale)	1
Duke of Bedford's Prologue, 8st 13lb	.. ..	.. ..	2
WEDNESDAY.			
Match.—50, h ft. T. Y. C.			
Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 8st 6lb	.. ..	(walked over)	
Lord Maidstone's Arcanus, 6st 13lb	.. ..	.. ..	(paid)
Handicap Sweeps of 15 sovs each.			
Mr. Shelley's Chandelier (late Farthing Candle), 7st 10lb (W. Abdale)	.. ..	.. ..	1
Mr. Greville's Deer Chase, 7st 12lb	.. ..	.. ..	2
The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each.			
Lord Lonsdale's b c by Jerry out of Turquoise	.. ..	(Bartholomew)	1
Duke of Richmond's Refraction	.. ..	.. ..	2
THURSDAY.			
The Rutland Stakes of 30 sovs each. (3 subs.)			
Lord G. Bentinck's b c Green Pea	.. ..	(Nat)	1
Mr. Hook's b f Buttress	.. ..	(J. Howlett)	2
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.			
Lord Stradbroke's b c Idas (6 lbs extra)	.. ..	(Nat)	1
Duke of Bedford's Prologue	.. ..	(H. Bell)	2
Match, 200 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C. Mr. Payne's Collingwood (W. Abdale) beat the Duke of Bedford's Captain Phebus (H. Bell).			
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.			
Lord Stradbroke's Boarding-School-Miss, 4 yrs	.. ..	(H. Bell)	1
Mr. Cooper's Event, 3 yrs	.. ..	(W. Cotton)	2

NOTTINGHAM RACES.—MONDAY.

A Plate of £50, for maiden horses. Heats.			
Mr. E. Peel's ch f Frances, 3 yrs	.. ..	(H. Bradley)	1
Mr. Walker's br g The Nobler, 4 yrs	.. ..	.. ..	2
The Two-year-old Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.			
Mr. W. R. Ramsay's b c Inglewood	.. ..	(Neale)	1
Lord Chesterfield's c by Don Joan, out of Gameless	.. ..	.. ..	2
The Chesterfield Handicap of 20 sovs each, with 70 added.			
Mr. Wormald's b c Pedometer, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Longstaff)	1
Mr. J. Thompson's br c Lord Salford, 4 yrs	.. ..	.. ..	2
A Plate of £60, for Three-year-old colts. Heats.			
Mr. Raworth's b c Idolatry	.. ..	(Bradley)	1
Mr. Clegg's b g Step-and-Jetch-it	.. ..	.. ..	2
TUESDAY.			
The Cup of 100 sovs by subs of 10 sovs each.			
Mr. Wormald's b c Pedometer, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb	.. ..	(Longstaff)	1
Mr. Thompson's Lord Salford, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb	.. ..	.. ..	2
The Clifton Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added, for hunters. Heats.			
Sir H. Bruce's ns Isabel, 6 yrs, 12st	.. ..	(Captain Bell)	1
Lord Glamis ns Velut, aged, 11st 11lb	.. ..	.. ..	2
Her Majesty's Plate of 100gs.			
Mr. Meiklam's br m Inheritress, 5 yrs, 9st 11lb	.. ..	.. ..	1
Mr. Clifton's ch c Valerian, 4 yrs, 9st 4lb	.. ..	.. ..	2





"THE MARMORA," SCREW STEAMER, AT LIVERPOOL.

## THE AMERICAN BARK "MARMORA."

Yesterday week, at 1 o'clock, a.m., the American screw-auxiliary bark *Marmora*, Captain Page, arrived at Liverpool, after a passage of 23 days, and a half, and bringing some 40 or 50 passengers. The length of the voyage is stated to have arisen from her propeller, which is made of wrought copper, having been struck and so damaged by a heavy sea shortly after leaving New York, as to be rendered not only useless, but also a serious hindrance to her progress. It was bent out of its position, and had to be dragged after her throughout the greater part of the passage.

The *Marmora* is a neat, light bark, with exceedingly lofty masts. She is fitted with Ericsson's propellers, on nearly the same principle as the screws of the *Great Britain*, and carries a low-pressure engine, a new invention, by which the consumption of coal is comparatively small. The entire steam fixtures, boilers, engine, coal bins, and all, do not cover a space of more than 16 square feet. A more compact and well arranged engine has never been seen. The main and upper decks have a clear sweep, unencumbered by coal or steam machinery of any description. Her cabins are comfortable and airy, and fitted up with a great deal of taste and neatness, and are capable of accommodating 43 passengers. Her size is registered at 400 tons; she is 24½ feet beam, 10½ feet hold, and 145 feet keel: engine 155 horse-power. She presents a very neat appearance; her rigging is that of a bark, lofty, and exceedingly well trimmed, and capable of carrying her ten knots with a fair wind.

The *Marmora*, previously to her departure from New York to Liverpool, had made one coasting voyage to New Orleans. She is destined for Constantinople, to be placed under the direction of the Turkish Government, to ply between the above capital and Paris.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL IN SUFFOLK.**—Sir Robert Peel and his lady have paid a visit to this agricultural county, and were for several days the honoured guests of Sir W. F. F. Middleton, at Shrubland Park. Each of the distinguished visitors expressed the highest admiration of the mansion and beautiful grounds composing Sir William's estate. On Sunday morning Sir Robert Peel and his lady, together with Sir William Middleton and friends, attended Barham Church, when the Rev. W. Kirby officiated—the esteemed and venerable author of the work on Entomology, and one of the Bridgewater Treatises.

**ROWING MATCH ON THE MERSEY.**—The scullers' contest for £50 a side, between Henry Clasper, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Thomas Carrol, of Liverpool, came off last Monday, on the Mersey. The match had created considerable excitement at Liverpool and Newcastle, and partially so in London; and, from the reputation the men had acquired as scullers, a very first-rate contest had been expected. Though both men had been for a length of time in active training, they had each by turns been very unwell. Clasper, however, had recovered by the day of rowing, but his opponent was still suffering much. The distance to be rowed was five miles, and betting, which had stood for some time at two to one on Clasper, was materially increased in odds as the time approached for starting. The start, which took place in the presence of an immense assemblage, was very evenly taken, but immediately afterwards Clasper drew ahead, and went rapidly away from his opponent. In the first two miles Clasper was a third of a mile in advance, and in three miles was half a mile ahead. He then relaxed, and, taking it gently, won by two minutes.

## WINNING HORSES AT DONCASTER, 1845.

## SWEETMEAT,

The winner of the Piece of Plate at Doncaster, is a dark-brown Colt, three years old, free from white, and not more than fifteen hands and a half high. He is, altogether, a very racing-looking nag, although possessing no peculiar points. His head is neat, and well set on to a light neck; his shoulders are strong, and well inclined back; large fore and back ribs; highwithers; strong back and loins; long quarters; full in the gaskins; good arms, thigh, and hocks, with excellent flat legs, and sound feet. His temper is first-rate; he is a horse likely to train on, and prove himself as great an ornament to the Turf as those justly-celebrated mares, Beeswing and Alice Hawthorn.

The Messrs. Baily, Brothers, of Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill, have in the hands of the Engraver, a portrait of *Sweetmeat*, from the pencil of Mr. Herring, from whom we have procured our sketch; and we predict that the Plate will be a worthy addition to their splendid Publications of celebrated Winning Horses.

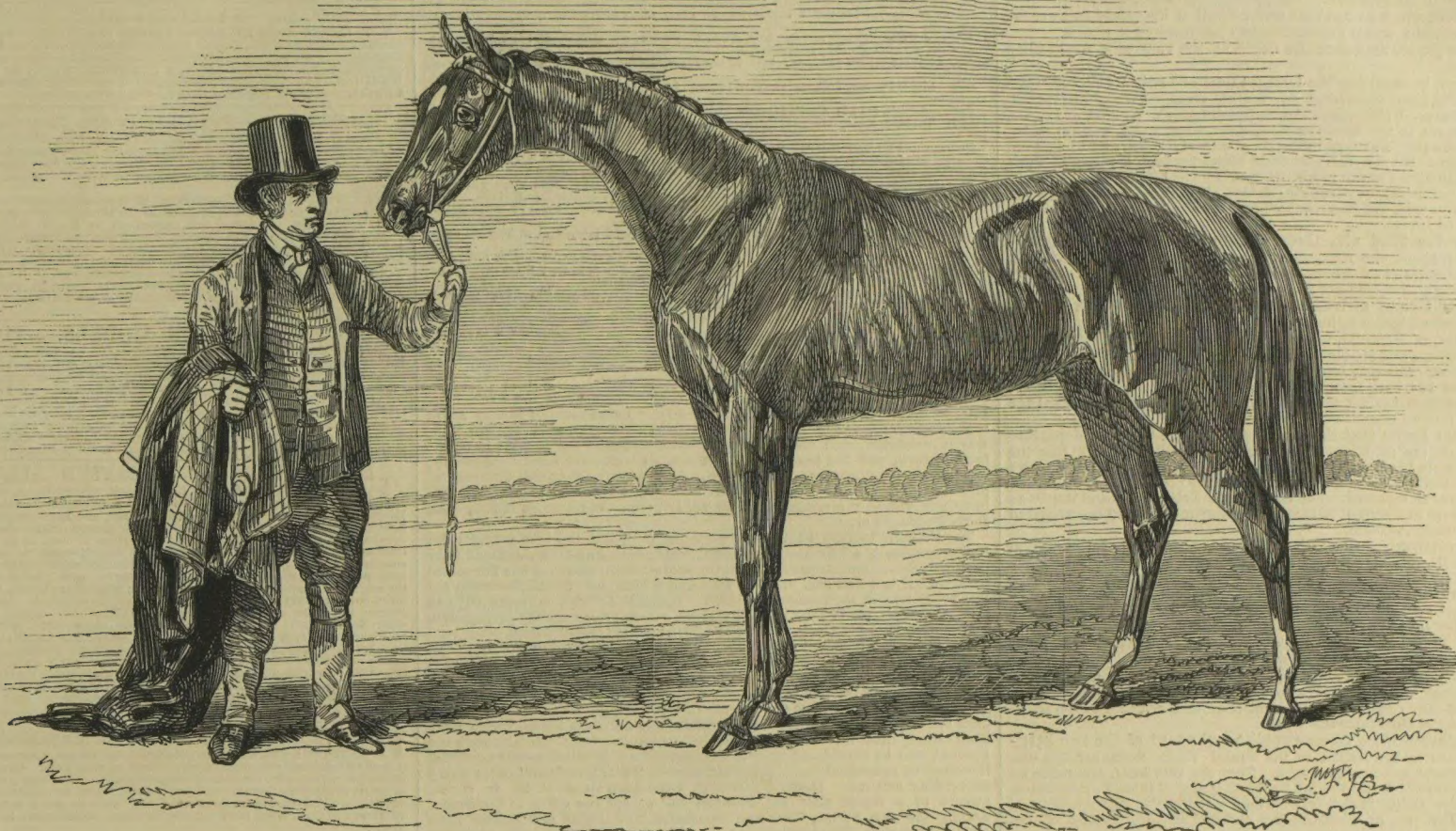
## MY MARY,

Winner of the great Yorkshire Handicap, at Doncaster, is a chesnut Filly, three years old, with white hind legs, and a star in the forehead.



"SWEETMEAT," THE WINNER OF THE DONCASTER PLATE.





"MY MARY," WINNER OF THE YORKSHIRE HANDICAP, AT DONCASTER.

She is a small mare, being under fifteen hands; her head is cleanly, with rather a projecting forehead; her ears bend back, at the tips; her neck is light, and very elegantly attached to the head. She is very perfect in all her points, and, for so small an animal, possesses a good share of power. She has a great turn of speed, and, if not too heavily weighted, it must be something out of the common way to beat her.

#### NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



CHARLECOMBE CHURCH, NEAR BATH.

This ancient Christian temple is situated at a short distance from Bath, and is generally termed "the mother of the Bath churches." It has a very low embattled square tower, which projects over the principal gable, and is partly supported by rude corbels; the buttresses, also, are of very primitive form; there is a small, low, entrance doorway. The church is much visited for its antiquity; and in the churchyard is an antique yew-tree, reported to be twelve hundred years old. It is, altogether, a beautifully sequestered "haunt of meditation."

**BATTLE CHURCH.**—On cleansing and scraping the old wash from the walls of Battle Church, Sussex, previous to their being re-washed, the walls were discovered to be full of paintings, of a very ancient and curious character, some of them very well executed, which appear to have been done during the reign of one of the Edwards, or probably before.

**PURCHASE OF THE REGENT'S CANAL FOR A RAILWAY.**—A meeting of the Regent's Canal Company was held on Monday at their rooms in the City-road, for the purpose of considering an agreement entered into by the Committee of the Company with the Central Railway Junction Company. The Chairman (Mr. Parker) called on the Secretary to read the terms of the agreement, which was to this effect, that £5000 was to be paid as "caution money," in case the Railway Company did not fill up its lists by the 31st of December; that in the event of their bill passing £500,000 was to be paid to the Canal Company, with another sum of £500,000 to be liquidated in yearly instalments; that, in the event of the bill being defeated on the standing orders, £10,000 was to be paid to the Canal Company; and in case it should be lost on the merits, and that it was intended again to submit it to Parliament, £100,000 should be forfeited to the Canal Company. This agreement was approved of by the vast majority of the proprietors. Seven or eight, however, supported an amendment to the proposal, that the seal of the company should be appended to it, on the ground that the deposit money should be £50,000, instead of £5000. To this suggestion it was answered that the Railway Company proved the *bona fides* of its undertaking by giving such a sum as £5000 to the proprietors of the Canal Company for the trouble of meeting; that the first payment of £500,000 was equal to the value of the canal property (the shares being now at 25 premium), and that the additional £500,000 was clear gain. The committee of the Canal Company also declared their reliance on the power of the Railway Company to fulfil their engagement in every particular. The meeting concluded by adopting a resolution to the effect that at a future meeting provision should be made for the secretary and servants of the establishment of twenty years' standing. The result will be advantageous to the present shareholders in the canal, for they will receive £46 for each share, although a short time since the shares could be procured as low as £13. The Regent's Canal begins at Paddington and terminates at Blackwall, and we shall consequently have a railway running through the heart of London, and connecting the Great Western, the London and Birmingham, and the Eastern Counties Railways.

#### STRAND THEATRE.

M. Philippe, the conjuror, whose extraordinary performances during the season of the French plays at the St. James's Theatre, we had more than once occasion to speak of in the highest terms, has taken the Strand Theatre for a series of "Soirées Mystérieuses," and with every apparent chance of making a more successful *entreprise* therein than any of the preceding lessees. All the principal tricks of his former entertainments are introduced; and some of them are perfectly inexplicable, resulting from the combination of matchless manual dexterity with mechanical contrivances of the greatest ingenuity. We need not recapitulate them; but we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend all our readers to go and behold M. Philippe's very clever delusions. He is certainly the King of Necromancers, leaving even Herr Döbler far behind him. The other "wizards" have been, more or less, imitators of these two masters of their art; and we must own, in all their performances there has been a sameness and conventional routine of deception which has somewhat wearied us. But in this case, everything is novel and startling; and his last strange *tour*—that of the gold fish and "grande menagerie"—sends everybody away completely bewildered.

#### SADLER'S WELLS.

The revivals of the olden drama at this theatre, we are happy to say, continue unabatedly attractive. We are not altogether surprised at this success; for, if called upon to write the intellectual topography of the metropolis and its environs we should point to the district in which lies Sadler's Wells, as containing a larger proportion of intelligent population than either of the other suburbs. Islington has been the favoured "biding-place of men of genius, especially of artists, for many centuries past; and it maintains this literary and artistic reputation to the present day.

On Monday evening, we found the Shakspearian Sadler's Wells, densely crowded with a most attentive audience to witness the noble play of "Hamlet;" reproduced with that attention to accessories for which this little theatre enjoys well-earned repute. The crowd was so great that the box accommodation was extended by somewhat primitive benches, even to the outermost wall; and it was, indeed, "tragedy in warm weather." Nevertheless, with the exception of a few occasional ebullitions from what Swift termed "the twopenny colony," (in our day, the sixpenny,) the multitude were evidently participating of one common amusement, from our old dramatic poet. How truly has Shaftesbury said:—"That piece of his which appears to have most affected English hearts, and has perhaps been oftener acted of any which have come upon our stage, is almost one continued moral, a series of deep reflections, drawn from one mouth, upon

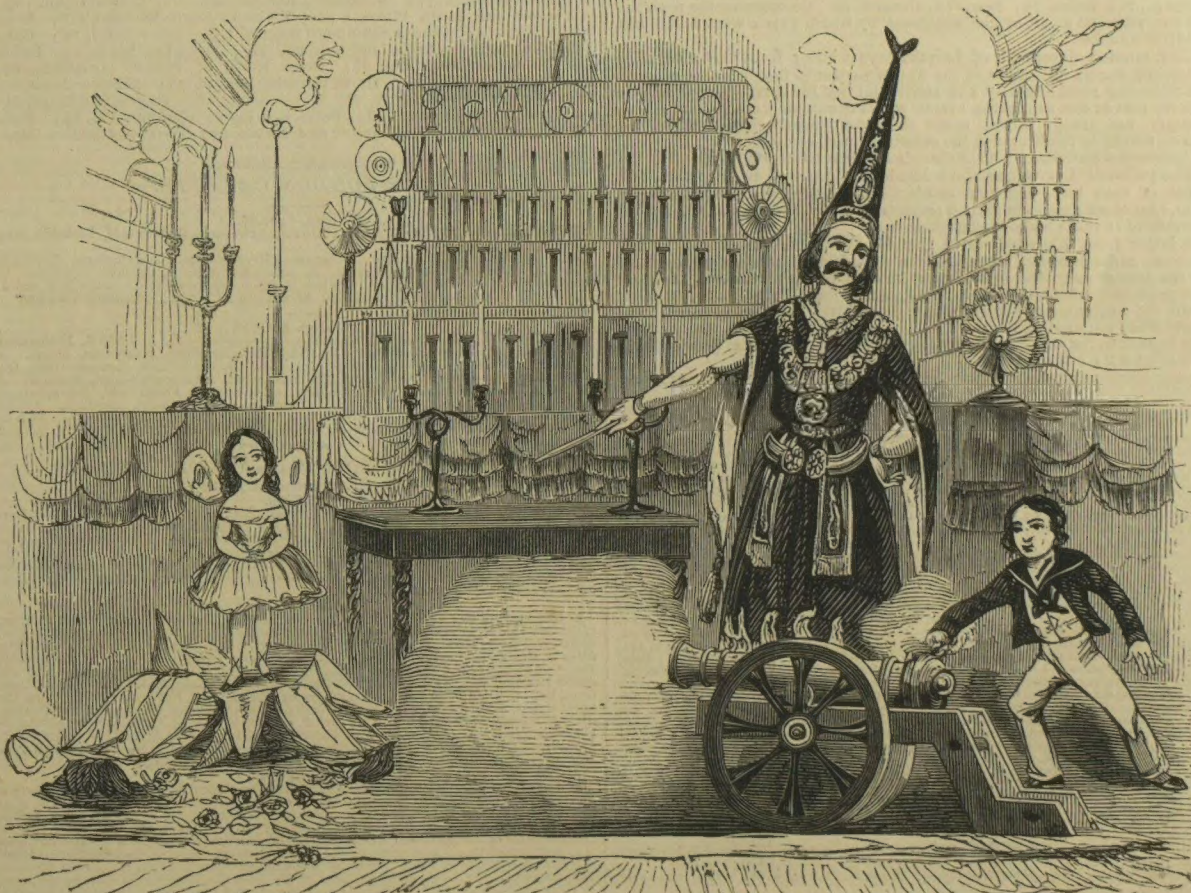
the subject of one single accident and calamity, naturally fitted to move horror and compassion." John Kemble, too, was wont to say:—"Take up any Shakspeare you will, from the first collection of his works to the last, which has been read, and look what play bears the most obvious signs of perusal. My life for it, they will be found in the volume which contains the play of 'Hamlet.'" And every indication of the audience on Monday night supported these positions of the philosopher and the tragedian.

*Hamlet* was, of course, played by Mr. Phelps, in whose natural tones there is so near an approach to the voice of Macready, as to be disadvantageous to the former actor. Nevertheless, Mr. Phelps's performance was, by no means, an imitation: it was sensible and vigorous, occasionally, perhaps, rugged for the polished Dane, and less like a reading than the part itself. It was greatly applauded throughout: the play and closet scenes were tremendously effective; though the recognition of *Hamlet's* subtle wit was now and then an irreverend laugh. *Gertrude* was played by Mrs. Warner with her accustomed ability; Mr. G. Bennett personated *Claudius* with his usual stateliness; and *Polonius* was not overstepped by Mr. A. Younge. The minor characters were well filled—a point of great importance for the dramatic solemnity of the play. It has been admirably put upon the stage: the architectural scenes have but few improprieties, whilst they are rich in picturesque effects; and some of them would have delighted even the scenic reformer, old John Capon: the play-scene, with the Saxon arch for a proscenium, and the lectern with a copy of the play, was even in advance of the improved taste in such matters; and in the tapestried closet-scene, the *Ghost* in the King's own proper habiliments, walking out from his presentment, showed nice deference to the critical acumen of Tieck, on the German stage.

The attention to the character of the appointments was minute—even to the antique-shaped spade of the gravemakers, and the garlanded coffin of the crazed maiden. What an improvement is all this upon the mere spreading of the cloth for tragic work at Drury-lane!

Sheridan Knowles's intense play of "Love" has been repeated with increased effect; and, still more creditable to the audiences, Massinger's "Fatal Dowry" maintains its hold upon their affections. This is the play from which Rowe audaciously pirated his "Fair Penitent;" and of other productions of Massinger's master-mind, Warburton made waste-paper!

The Sadler's Wells management, we need scarcely add, merits golden success; since it presents us with the pure ore of the drama, in place of the bombast, and buffoonery, which are metal most attractive at other metropolitan theatres.



MONS. PHILIPPE, AT THE STRAND THEATRE



## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts of the 15th ult., from Florence state that Ibrahim Pacha, who is at the baths of San Guitano, near Pisa, was in a suffering condition. It was thought that he would pass the winter at the baths or at Pisa. The Grand Duke had placed his palace at his disposal.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Florence, at 11 o'clock at night, on the 14th ult.

Intelligence from Constantinople of the 10th ult. announces that the Ottoman Porte had at length granted the firm so long solicited by Sir S. Canning relative to the construction of a Protestant church at Jerusalem.

Prince de Polignac, who has been seriously ill at his estate in Bavaria, is now fast recovering, and is expected to be soon restored to health.

The German papers announce the death of the venerable Archbishop of Cologne.

The workmen, in repairing the Grand Court of Louis XIV., the Hotel de Ville, at Paris, have discovered two marble slabs, on which are the following inscriptions:—"1660—Interview between Louis XIV., King of France, and Philip of Spain, in the Island of Pheasants, when peace was sworn between the two Kings. Marriage of the King with Maria Theresa of Austria, Infanta of Spain. Solemn entry of their Majesties into the city of Paris amidst the acclamations of the people." "1684—The King granted peace to the Algerians; punished the Genoese; forced his enemies to accept a truce for twenty years; and, yielding to the prayers of the Spaniards, remitted 3,500,000 livres of taxes.

On Monday the 22nd ult., three earthquakes occurred at Comrie (Scotland); first, about one p.m., next, about twenty minutes afterwards, and the third about twenty minutes to four o'clock p.m., but as they were comparatively slight, they did not give much alarm.

The Queen of Greece arrived at Venice on the 18th ult., where her Majesty was received by her father.

A Berne letter, of Sept. 25, says: "The President of the Communist Club of Berne, who was a simple workman at one of the printing-offices, has just been arrested. The club was immediately closed. A formidable coalition of workmen has been formed at Soleure. The artisans at Argau are drawing up a petition against the liberty of manufactures, and against the introduction of foreign manufactured produce."

We learn from Berlin that the Empress of Russia took her departure from that city on the 23rd ult., by the Anhalt railroad. It is said that the route of her Majesty has been so far changed that she will stop for two days in a chateau of Bavaria or the Tyrol. The Prince of Prussia does not go with her, as has been reported. The King of the Netherlands and the Duke of Cambridge were expected at Berlin, where apartments had been prepared for them, and also at Potsdam.

A letter from Athens of the 13th ult., gives an account of the arrival of the Duke de Montpensier in that city on the preceding day. The Duke made but a very short stay in Athens. On the 13th, the day after his arrival, the Prince took an excursion with the King and Queen to Pontellicus. The same letter states that accounts had been received of an attack by 200 rebels on the fortress of Coron, in the Maina. The assailants were however repulsed.

A census of Madrid has just been completed, from which it appears that the population at present amounts to 188,297 souls.

A Leipzig journal of the 22nd ult., states that the police of that city continues to adopt very rigorous measures for the maintenance of tranquillity, and that they expel a great number of persons who are suspected of being enemies to the Government.

The Constantinople State Gazette publishes the text of the two hattis-scherifs addressed by the Sultan to the Grand Vizier, notifying the dismissal of Riza Pacha and Saofete Pacha. They are very brief, and make no mention of the causes which have led to the disgrace of these functionaries. The Sultan states simply that it had become necessary to deprive them of their offices. The two ex-ministers live isolated in their houses on the Bosphorus; but Riza is treated with more indulgence than his late colleague. He is permitted to go to the Mosque, and to take exercise in the country, while Saofete Pacha is closely confined to his house.

A letter from Pernambuco states that the steamer *Cacique* was being fitted with paddles, instead of her screw, in order to proceed to the coast of Africa for slaves. It was expected that this novel experiment of slaving by steam would soon be imitated by other parties.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states that the King of Prussia had commanded the houses of the two reformers, Luther and Melancthon, to be purchased by the State, and converted into schools. His Majesty had likewise ordered the doors of Luther's dwelling, which the French had in a great measure destroyed, to be restored. They will be formed of metal, and richly embellished.

We have received accounts from New Zealand to the 21st of May. It appears that the natives were quiet, and that the inhabitants did not appear to apprehend an attack, though they were very wisely forming block-houses and volunteer corps. The natives still kept possession of the land at Hutt, which the Government had paid for, and it was expected that advantage would be taken of the presence of military at Wellington to force them away. There had been about 210 additional soldiers of the 99th Regiment sent from Sydney.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 3rd of July have reached us. The Lieutenant-Governor had returned to Graham's Town, and it was hoped that matters were accommodated between the Boers and Griquas, the former having agreed to pay a quit rent for their lands. At Natal trade was very dull, and the state of political matters was unsettled, owing to the disputes between the Bastards and Boers.

The *Berlin Gazette* mentions that serious conflicts had again taken place between the smugglers and the Custom-house officers of the Prussian frontier, several of the former of whom had been dangerously wounded, and one killed.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th ult. confirm the news of the severe losses of the Russians in the Caucasus, and likewise affirm that no garrison had been left at Dargo.

It results from a document published at Monte Video, that out of the whole number of French subjects who had taken up arms for the defence of the city from June 2, 1843, to June 2, 1845, 135 had been killed or had died of their wounds. The total number of wounded was 451. Besides, 642 Frenchmen had been received in the hospital, and 72 had died. There remained, when the table was published, 21 wounded men in the hospital, and 34 other patients.

On the 16th ult., the French squadron under Admiral Parseval Deschenes cast anchor in the bay of Palma, off Majorca. It consisted of the *Ocean*, 120 guns; *Jemeppe*, 100; *Inflexible*, 90; *Diadem*, 82; *Alger*, 78; *Marengo*, 78; *Triton*, 78; *Descartes*, steamer, 10. On entering the port, the *Diadem*, smashed a part of her mainmast, by which 3 men were killed, and about 13 wounded.

The municipal council of Leipzig, says a letter from that city, after a long and stormy discussion on the King's answer to their address, came to the following resolution:—"The conviction that the burgesses of Leipzig took no part in the deplorable events which occurred recently, but, on the contrary, had always shown, under the most difficult circumstances, unshaken fidelity to the King and the country, could alone moderate the painful impression produced by his Majesty's reply on all hearts."

The police of Lyons have laid hands on a band of false coiners, and seized all their tools and implements. It is asserted, incredible as it may seem, that these men have carried on their fraudulent practices in Lyons for upwards of 15 years without suspicion.

A letter from Florence states that M. Zampieri, the Grand Duke's librarian, had discovered amongst some old writings a manuscript, containing the greater part of an epic poem by Ariosto, entitled "Rinaldo l'Ardito." This poem is divided into twelve cantos, and contains 244 stanzas. The first canto, the beginning of the second, and the sixteenth are wanting. The Grand Duke has ordered the work to be printed at his expense, and copies of it to be sent to the principal libraries of Europe, in order that research may be made for the missing parts.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market, during the present week, have been but moderate, but of fair average quality. On each day the show of samples has been by no means large, though of good quality. The finest parcels have commanded a steady sale, at full rates of currency. In other kinds, a good business has been doing, and nearly the whole of the supplies has been disposed of. Free foreign wheat has sold readily, at extreme figures. Corn under lock, has commanded very little attention. The sale for barley has ruled firm, but no advance can be noticed in value. Malt has moved off at late rates. The best parcels of oats have sold at full prices. In other kinds, very little doing. Beans, peas, and flour, as last quoted.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 5s 3d to 6s 1d; ditto, white, 5s 6d to 6s 7d; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 5s 3d to 5s 6d; ditto, white, 5s 6d to 5s 9d; grinding barley, 2s 3d to 2s 7d; ditto, 2s 3d to 2s 7d; malt, 3s 1d to 3s 1d. Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 4s 1d to 4s 1d; brown ditto, 1s 9d to 1s 9d; Kingston and Ware, 5s 5d to 5s 7d; Chevalier, 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; potato, 2s 2d to 2s 7d; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; ditto, white, 2s 2d to 2s 7d; tick beans, new, 3s 7d to 3s 8d; grey peas, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; maple, 4s 2d to 4s 7d; white, 5s to 5s 4d; boliers, 4s 5d to 5s 4d, per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s 4d to 5s 5d; Suffolk, 4s 4d to 4s 5d; Stockton, and Yorkshire, 3s 4d to 4s 5d; extra, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; white, 5s 6d to 5s 7d; Dantsig, red, 4s 1d to 4s 1d; white, 4s 1d to 4s 1d. In Bond.—Barley, —s; oats, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; Baltic 2s 4d to 2s 7d, per quarter.

The Seed Market.—Mustard seed has sold steadily; other kinds of seeds slowly at late rates. Linseed, English, sowing, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; Baltic, sowing, —s to —s; Mediterranean and Odessa, —s to —s. Hempseed, 3s 5d to 3s 8d, per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 15s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 10s to 15s; white ditto, 12s to 15s. Tares, 8s 0d to 8s 0d, per bushel. English Rapeseed, 2s 5d to 2s 8d, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 5s; ditto foreign, £10 10s to £10 10s; Rapeseed cakes, 4s 5d to 4s 10s, per ton. Canary, 4s 5d to 5s 1s, per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 4s 6d to 4s 6d; extra, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; white, 5s 6d to 5s 6d; Foreign, red, 4s 6d to 4s 6d; extra, 5s 6d to 6s 2d; extra, 7s 6d to 8s 2d.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the Metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household loaf, 6d to 7d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 5s 3d; barley, 3s 3d; oats, 2s 4d; rye, 3s 1d; beans, 4s 3d; peas, 3s 3d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 5s 10d; barley, 3s 7d; oats, 2s 4d; rye, 3s 7d; beans, 4s 3d; peas, 3s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat 13s; barley 8s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 5s 6d.

Notes.—For the low and middling kinds of congo, as well as young hysons, there is a better demand, at full rates. In other descriptions of tea, comparatively little is doing.

Sugar.—West India sugar has been in active request, at an advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. In Mauritius and several kinds of foreign sugars, very little is doing—Brisol Bragg

at full prices. Refined goods have been purchased more freely; brown lumps at 65s to 66s 1/2 and standard do, 66s 1/2 to 67s per cwt.

Coffee.—In this market very little is doing, yet prices rule rather stationary. Fine Rice.—Although there are sellers of Bengal on lower terms, buyers still hold off. Fine white, 21s to 21s 6d; good, 20s to 20s 6d; low and middling, 18s 9d to 19s; and low broken, 17s 6d to 18s per cwt. Cleaned rice, flat. The best Carolina may be had at 36s to 40s; and Patna, 24s to 27s per cwt.

Fruit.—Large quantities of raisins still come to hand. Prices steady, at 43s. Sultanias quiet at 90s. Other fruit rather inactive.

Provisions.—We have still to report a brisk demand for Irish butter, at a further advance in the quotations, of from 2s to 2s 6d. Clonmel, Carlow, and Cork landed, 90s to 95s; and Waterford, 88s to 92s per cwt. English butter is more sought after, at 51s per firkin for Dorset; and 12s to 12s 6d per dozen for fresh. Dutch butter firm, at 100s to 102s for the best Birend. Bacon has been dealt in to a fair extent, at 60s to 61s for prime small; 56s to 58s for sizeable; and 46s to 50s for heavy. Hams are commanding full prices; while lard has risen to 66s to 70s for prime bladdered. In other kinds of provisions, we can notice no alteration.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £4 4s to £4 18s; useful ditto, £5 to £5 5s; fine upland ditto, £5 6s to £5 10s; clover hay, £5 12s to £5 18s; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 16s; wheat straw, £1 16s to £1 18s per load; new meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 15s; and new clover, £4 to £5 5s.

Oils.—Linedseed is very dull, and the turn lower. In other descriptions, we can report no alteration.

Coal.—Adair's, 14s 9d; Carr's Hartley, 16s 6d; Holywell Main, 16s 6d; Ord's Redbrough, 14s 9d; Tanfield Moor, 16s 9d; Eden Main, 11s 6d; Stewart's, 19s 6d; Gordon, 16s 9d per ton.

Tallow.—Town tallow is in fair request at 41s. Russia is steady, at 41s 3d to 41s 6d on the spot; for forward delivery, higher rates are asked. The shipments at St. Petersburg up to the 16th of Sept., were 21,521 casks, against 16,533 ditto at the same time last year.

Hops.—Several parcels of new hops have come to hand this week. Nearly the whole has sold at full prices. Picking is now general. The Duty is called £160,000 to £165,000.

Wool.—Owing to the approaching sales—at which will be offered upwards of 30,000 bales—very little is doing in the private contract market, at late rates.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being large, the demand is inactive, at from £3 10s to £3 12s.

Smithfield.—For each kind of prime stock, we have to report a steady demand, at full prices; but, otherwise, the demand is in a sluggish state. Beef, from 2s 6d to 4s; mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; veal, 4s to 4s 6d; and pork, 4s to 5s 4d, per 8lbs, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Although the supplies of slaughtered meat have been tolerably extensive, a good business has been transacted, at our quotations. Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; and pork, 4s to 5s 8d, per 8lbs, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market was heavy at the commencement of the week, Consols, on Monday, quoting only 97½ for money. Large sales of Money Stock rapidly following each other (by some attributed to the demands for Railway investments, and others to speculation), caused the jobbers to be too full of stock, and the heaviness of the market continued until Wednesday, when more firmness was perceptible. As the week advanced, Consols improved, and the closing price is 98½ for money and account. Exchequer Bills have not varied materially, closing at 47 prem. India Stock is 266; and India Bonds, 63 prem.

The Foreign market generally continues dull, and the few actual sales have been nearly all for the fall. Dutch, Portuguese, and Mexican Stock have declined, most Spanish partaking in the depression. Mexican has fluctuated between 32½ and 32¾. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., between 59½ and 60, closing at the former quotation. Spanish Actives, between 26½ and 26¾; the Three per Cents., 38 to 39, and 39, which prices are the last quoted. Portuguese Five per Cents. are 61, and Brazilian 84, ex dividend.

The absorbing occupation of the week in the Share market has been the settling, which can yet be scarcely said to have terminated. The multitude of new schemes daily appearing, of which the Scrip as soon as delivered finds its way into the market, makes the settling day almost overwhelming. To lessen in some measure the labours of the fortnight's account, particular days are agreed on, for adjusting the differences on those Scrips which have been largely dealt in. Money has fetched enormous rates, and although the account may be considered to have been on the whole satisfactorily adjusted, it cannot be concealed that a large increase of "continuations" occur every succeeding settling. Eastern Counties have been done at 23, in consequence of a report that Mr. Hudson will accept the office of Chairman. Among the new Scrips, York and Lancaster, and Essex and Suffolk have been in demand. The applications for allotments in the former exceeded 400,000, the number of shares to allot being only 64,000. Two premium has been the current quotation for the coming out. The Essex and Suffolk Company have concluded a treaty with the Norfolk Company to join that line at Thetford; and favourable negotiations are pending with the Eastern Counties direction. The Ambergate, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction line has been warmly supported at Grantham. Strong resolutions and promises of support were passed by a large assembly. Towards the close of the week the appearance of the market was favourable to an improvement in prices generally, as the gradual adjustment of the account progressed. Prices at closing are, Aberdeen, 5; Bideford and Tavistock, 2½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 1½ p.; Bristol and Exeter, 89; Bristol and Gloucester, 57; Caledonian, 15½; Ditto Extension, 4½; Cambridge and Lincoln, 5; Chelmsford and Bury, 2½; Chester and Holyhead, 2½; Chester and Manchester, 1½ p.; Cork and Waterford, 2½; Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester, 4½; Derby, Uttoxeter, and Stafford, 3½; Direct Northern, 2½; Direct Norwich, 1½; Dublin and Galway, 54; Eastern Counties, 2½; Ditto New, 7½ p.; East Dereham and Norwich, 2½; Eastern Union, 35; Ditto Extension, 5; Edinburgh and Perth, 4½; Gloucester, Aberystwyth, and Central of Wales, 2½; Gole and Doncaster, 6½; Great Eastern and Western, 3½; Great North of England, 2½; Great Western Fifth, 36½; Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, 4½; Harwich, 1½; Hull and Selby, 103; Leicester and Birmingham, 2½ p.; Leicester and Bedford, 3½ p.; Leicester and Tamworth, 4 p.; Liverpool and Leeds Direct, 6½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 8½; London and Birmingham, 218; Ditto Quarters, 27; Ditto Extension, 2½; London and Blackwall, 9½; London and Croydon, 24½; London and South Western, 80; Ditto New, 15½; London and York, 6½; London, Warwick, and Kidderminster, 5; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 4½; Lynn and Dereham, 4½; Manchester and Birmingham, 89; Ditto New Quarters, 15; Midland New, 26½; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 71; Ditto New Branding, 61; Newcastle and Berwick, 21; Newcastle, Durham, and Lancashire Junction, 4½; Newark, Sheffield, and Boston, 5½; North British, 25½; Ditto New, 7; North Devon, 3½; North Kent and Direct Dover, 4; North Staffordshire, 5½ p.; Northampton, Banbury, and Cheltenham, 6; Oxford, Gosport, Portsmouth, and Southampton, 24 p.; Oxford and Worcester, 19½; Oxford, Witney, and Cheltenham, 24 p.; Perth and Inverness, 3; Portsmouth Direct, 5½; Rugby and Huntingdon, 34; Scottish Central, 11; Scottish Midland, 5; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, 8½; Shrewsbury and Trent Valley Union, 24 p.; Somersetshire Midland 44; South Midland, 7½ p.; South Eastern and Dover, 44; Staines and Richmond, 2½; South Wales, 5½; Tean and Dove Valley, 38; Trent Valley and Holyhead Junction, 2½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5½; Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin, 2½; Waterford, Wexford, and Valentia, 2½; Welch Midland, 4½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 7½; Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Crewe Union, 3½; Worcester and South Wales, 5 p.; York and North Midland, 117; Ditto Half-Shares, 59; Ditto Scarborough Branch, 57½; Ditto Selby, 84; Ditto Extension, 30; Boulogne and Amiens, 12½; Central of Spain, 2½; Dutch Rhine, 12½; East Indian, 2½; Great North of France (Laffitte's), 6½; Do., do. (Rosamel's), 3½; Great Western Bengal, 12; Jamaica Junction, 4½; Louvain and Jemeppe, 4½; Luxembourg, 2½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Paris and Lyons (Laffitte's), 3; Paris and Lyons (Ganeron's), 3½; Paris and Lyons (Calon's), 2½; Sambré and Meuse, 8½; Tours and Nantes (MacKenzie's), 2½.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—W. STOCKS, Newhouse, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, merchant.

BANKRUPT.—E. JONES, sen., Budge-row, City, paste-board manufacturer. T. COTTS-WORTH, Salisbury, builder. B. HORNEY, Lloylake, Cheshire, innkeeper. G. COUPER, West Boldon and South Shields, Durham, cinder-burner. S. BURTON and J. BURTON, Kingston-upon-Hull, chemists. W. CHARITY, Alford, Lincolnshire, builder.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 30.

BANKRUPT.—R. HUGHES, upholsterer. G. A. PAINE, High-street, Bloomsbury, church clock maker. W. WEBBER, Horndean, Hampshire, grocer. J. RAYNER, Kougham, Norfolk, licensed victualler. S. MANNING, Newmarket-street, Oxford-street, stone-mason. G. E. NOONE, East-street, Manchester-square, engineer. J. GIBSON, Motcombe-street, Belgrave, silversmith. R. REEDMAN, Edward-street, Portman-square, hosier. J. WARWICK, Threadneedle-street, City, merchant. ELIZA BARRY, Bristol, victualler. W. JARMAN, Wigton, Cumberland, chemist. JAMES THOMPSON and JOHN THOMPSON, Leeds, stock-brokers. R. SHANKLIN, Salford, Lancashire, druggist. J. HUGHES, Manchester, provision dealer. T. ROBERTS, Liverpool, commission agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—MACDOUGAL and CO., Glasgow, calenderers.

## BIRTHS.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Joseph London Bunch, Esq., of a son.—At the Royal Navy Asylum, Greenwich, the wife of R. Whitmore Clarke, Esq., R.N., of a daughter.—At Willey Rectory, Warwickshire, the lady of Rev. Frederick Morgan, of a son.—At Guernsey, on the 25th inst., the lady of Capt. Brook Ray, of a son.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, the wife of Rev. Joseph Maude, of a son.—At Wellington, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Codrington, Coldstream Guards, of a son.—At Highfield, near Southampton, the wife of Rev. Thomas M'Calmont, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At Guernsey, Gother Frederick Mann, Esq., to Margaret Macleod Baynes, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes, Esq., of St. James's, Piccadilly, by William Marshall, Esq., to Susanna Mary, younger daughter of Thomas Carter, Esq., of St. Pancras Church, Frederic W. Cumberland, Esq., to Wilmet Mary, sixth and youngest daughter of H. Bramley Esq.—At Egham, William Verrall, Esq., to Mary Hodgson, eldest daughter of the late James Holland, Esq., Attorney and Solicitor-General to the Bermudas.—At Brighton, Owen Gray, Esq., to Ellen, third surviving daughter of John Illidge, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Bervor, Esq., M.D., to Juliana Isabel, second daughter of the late Commodore Norton.—At Coggeshall, the Rev. J. Bramston, to Anna, second daughter of Osgood Hamby, Esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, John Innes Pocock, Esq., to Isabella Jane, daughter of the late Rev. James Robinson Hayward.—At Southsea, Burton Archer-Burton, Esq., to Henrietta Lucetta, fourth daughter of the late Henry Taylor, Esq.

## DEATHS.

At Faginton, Devon, in the 72nd year of his age, John Ansley, Esq., formerly Lord Mayor of London.—At the Vicarage, East Malling, Kent, the Rev. Samuel Francis Goddard, M.A., aged 72.—In Baker-street, at the advanced age of 88, Hannah, relict of the late Thomas Hunter, of Hesley Hall, in the county of Worcester.—At Brighton, Thomas Allan, Esq., in the 72nd year of his age.—At Titchfield, Hants, the Rev. John, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Darke, aged 65.—At Stockwell, Charles Cranthorpe, Esq., of the General Post Office.—At Lewisham, in the 60th year of his age, Captain Thomas Jones, R.N.—At Hackney, John Stockdale, Esq.—At Snow-hill, aged 79, Mr. John Stapp.—At the house of her father, in Hyde-park-terrace, aged 19, Emily Octavia, daughter of the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P.—At Edinburgh, Sir Charles Gordon, secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society.—At Chelsea, George De Riemer, Esq., in his 71st year.—At Woolton, near Woodstock, aged 47, Anne Daisell Thomson, eldest daughter of the late Charles Thomson, Esq., Master in Chancery.—At Brighton, Anne, wife of Charles Butler, Esq., M.D.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE OF ARTS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD.** Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Tremendous and Brilliant Success, nightly attended, the production of the last new and magnificent Equestrian Spectacle of **THE BRIDE OF THE Nile**, or, **The Lay of Memphis**, with its unique Effects, Gorgeous Scenery, &c. Fictorial Groupings. ENTIRE CHANGE OF THE SCENES OF THE CIRCUS, combining the united talents of the popular PARISIAN and ENGLISH ARTISTES. First Night of the much-admired Melodrama from the French, entitled **LA COUPE GORE**, supported by the entire strength of the Company. Doors open each Evening at 6, commencing at 7. Equestrian Troupe Daily. Box Office open from 11 to 5. Acting Manager and Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

**VAUXHALL GARDENS.—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.**—To-night, Professor KELLER will give his **TABLEAUX VIVANTS**, which have been the admiration of the world. Classic Groups, Perfect Pictures, Studies for Sculptors, &c. &c. Extraordinary Display of FIREWORKS, and Brilliant Illumination.—On MONDAY, the **LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON**, A FAREWELL GALA, for the BENEFIT of Messrs. WARDELL and HOLT; Last Night-Ascend of Mr. GREEN in his Coronation Balloon, with a Discharge of Novel Fireworks from the Car. Open at Seven.

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Diary for October  
The Doncaster Meeting. By Craven  
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The line proposed has met with the cordial support of the landowners and occupiers, to whom a preference in the distribution of minerals and the other requirements of a farming district, will all aid to increase the traffic. The district, although not so densely populated as the manufacturing portions of the Kingdom, yet contains a large number who would frequently avail themselves of the convenience of railway accommodation.

EXTRACT FROM THE SURVEYOR'S REPORT.  
"Agreeably to directions communicated to me, I proceeded and explored the country from Peterborough to Holbeach, and from thence to the River Welland, on the 18th and 19th instants, commencing at St. Peterborough, and ending at the River Welland, which river it would be necessary to cross by a bridge, on the east side of the present Peterborough Bridge, passing from thence by Eastwell, Oxney, and Eye, to the town of Eye, from thence by New Boro and Powderbush, and Low Boro Fen, across Old Pepper Lane, by part of the Great Portland to Crowland. The country between Crowland and Peterborough looks very favourable for the purpose, there being a level of a quarter of a mile on the east side of the line, and there are not above three drains in this length that would require bridges with about twelve feet waterway. From Crowland the line would cross St. James's Drove, then, through Great Portland, by St. Guthlake's Cross Lodge, to Moulton Snake Hall Fen, by Moulton Chapel, across Moulton River, by Four Towns Roadway, and Raven's Bank, to Wispold St. Catherine's, by Park Gate and Hackbeck Fen to Holbeach, and from thence by Cockle Hill and Holbeach Cough Bank, to near Flint Hall and Petticoat Bridge, to Holbeach Old Sluice and Moulton Sluice, down by a New Pier to the New Channel of the River Welland. The whole of this part of the country between Crowland and Holbeach, and to the sea, is of the most favourable description for a railroad. The present distance from Holbeach, by the road to Crowland, is sixteen miles, and from Crowland to Peterborough Railroad, ten miles, making twenty-six miles. By the proposed Railway, it would be twenty miles from Peterborough to Holbeach, and from thence to the improved Channel of the Welland, at two miles below Fosdyke Bridge by the Rail, would be five miles, making a total distance from Peterborough to the improved Channel of the Welland, twenty-five miles; and by making some wooden silters here being raised up to a quarter of a mile on the east side of the line, extensions might be made to other parts."

This Line, in connection with the Peterborough and Blisworth Branch of the London and Birmingham Railway, unites Northampton with the nearest Sea Port, in a direct line.

It has been determined by the Promoters of this Line not at present to carry the Railway to the Sea, but to await the decision of Parliament, with respect to several proposed Lines, which will, if carried into effect, serve the purpose of the branch to Fosdyke and to the Sea. This will, therefore, have the support of one of the Railways receiving the sanction of Parliament next Session.

On account of the limited number of Shares in this undertaking, no applications will be attended to, on the part of Residents on or near the intended route, or accompanied with the most unexceptionable reference.

A List of the Provisional Committee will be published in a few days. Applications for Shares and Communications to be addressed to the Solicitors, 7, South-square, Gray's Inn.

FORM OF APPLICATION.  
TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOLBEACH AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.  
7, SOUTH-SQUARE, GRAY'S INN.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me \_\_\_\_\_ Shares, of Twenty Pounds each in the above undertaking; and I agree to accept the same or any less number which may be apportioned to me, and to pay the Deposit of £2 2s. per Share, and to sign the necessary Deeds when required.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,  
Name in full \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_  
Trade or Profession \_\_\_\_\_  
Place of Business (if any) \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

**WANTED.—A WAREHOUSE NEAR ESSEX-STREET, STRAND.—APPLY AT 193, STRAND.**

**TO WATCHMAKERS.—A First-rate Jobber Wanted by A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, CORNHILL, London, opposite the Bank.**

**JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES** are selling at the Manufactory, 385, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

**KINAHAN and CO.** respectfully invite public attention to the following List:—L.L. Whiskey, Glenlivet and Islay Whiskey, 20s. per gallon. Choice Foreign Wines, Champagne, and Dublin Stout, Guinness, &c. Scotch, Burton, and Pale Ale, in prime condition. Sealed Sample Bottles of the L.L. Whiskey, 3s. 6d. each, can be obtained at most respectable retail houses.—Stores, 25, King William-street, Strand.

**DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellular Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Academy on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.**

**IVORY TABLE KNIVES, 11s. per doz.; Dessert, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; the set of pieces, 29s. 4s. 50s.** Superior Kitchen Table Knives and Forks, commencing at 6s. 6d. per dozen. A set of three full-sized tea-trays, 6s. 6d.; Gothic plate, 10s.; set of three Gothic Japan dishes, 17s. 6d. Also, a variety of description of Furnishing Ironmongery, at and under the cost of other houses.—At and 3, BLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Established 1818. Send for their Illustrated Catalogue, which may be had gratis, or sent post free.

**GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—Mr. J. TENNANT, F.G.S.,** will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of Specimens, and will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 8th of OCTOBER, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday. Further particulars may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, King's College, London.—October 3rd, 1845.—W. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**HANWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.**  
Principal.—The Rev. J. A. EMERTON, D.D., Curate of Hanwell. The object of this Institution is to prepare Children, from the earliest age, for the Universities, the Military, East India and Civil Engineering Colleges, or the various departments of Commercial Life, and to combine the intellectual advantages of a Collegiate course, with sound religious instruction, moral and physical training, mild and parental discipline, and domestic care. The Term commences this day.

**STOVES.—THOMAS WALKER'S Patent SELF-FEEDING PHENIX STOVES.**—These admirable Stoves require fuel but once a day, show a bright fire, are free from dust and unpleasant effluvia, have a great radiating surface, equally produce uniform and perfect combustion, and have no explosive gases. They are durable, economical, ornamental, and take up little room; and are adapted for ascending or descending flues, free from danger or fire, and may be used as an open Stove, still requiring fuel but once a day.—No. 302, Oxford-street, London; and at 53, Oxford-street, Birmingham.

**BY THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT.**—The attention of the public is invited to an entirely new description of workmanship which greatly enriches the appearance of T. GULLICK'S PATENT IMBILIA BOOTS, which are patronised by Prince Albert and the Nobility. T. G. feels confident that if the public knew their valuable qualities, they would abandon the old system. They are more durable, crackless, elastic, warm, repel the wet, and absorb the perspiration. Numerous testimonials may be had at the original house, 44, Warwick-street, Regent-street. Warranted cheaper than any of the same quality, and for Ladies' Winter Boots unequalled.

**UMBRELLAS.—PATTERSON BOYLE, Manufacturer, 338, Oxford-street, offers SCHOOL UMBRELLAS at 1s. each; full size, 1s. 6d.; stout Scotch Glagham, on bamboo cane, with wheel tops, 2s. 6d.; ditto, wholebone ribs, first size, 3s. 6d.; full size, 4s.; steel ribs, 4s. 6d.; ditto, full size, in just made cases, 4s. 6d. Umbrellas, 5s.; for ladies full-sized do., pearl hooks and wheel tops, 7s. 6d.; gentlemen's silk Umbrellas, steel frames, with long ivory handles, 10s. 6d. each; at Patterson Boyle's Umbrella Manufactory, 338 (on the same side as the Pantheon), Oxford-street, and seven doors from Regent-street.**

**CAUTION.—FRAUD.—BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER COATS and SHOOTING JACKETS.**—It having come to the knowledge of W. B., that certain parties are offering for sale, as the above, garments, which, although having attached to them W. B.'s name, and a fac simile of his label, have not been manufactured by him, also various other attempts, similarly and fraudulently to mislead—intimation thereof is (to prevent case of misapprehension and vexation) thus publicly given. The above well-known and really Waterproof Garments have now been in existence for 7 years, and, by those who have tried them are regarded as sine qua non. They are made and sold, in London, only at 69, CORNHILL (North side), and by W. B.'s Agents, in various towns throughout the Kingdom.

**FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEEDANER.** Price 2s. 6d. Patronised by Her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—The Succeedaner will remain firm in the tooth for many years, arresting the further progress of decay, and rendering extraction unnecessary. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succeedaner themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. It can be sent by post, free. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Chancery-lane; Frost, 29, Strand; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicines vendors.—Mr. Thomas continues to supply the loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from 11 till 4. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

**MEDICINES and PERFUMERY.**—Every article warranted of the purest quality that can be obtained in commerce. Sedlitz Powders, 1s. per box. Carbonate Soda, 1s. per pound. Turkey Rubarb, 1s. 6d. the ounce. Tasteless Castor Oil, 2s. 6d. per pint bottle. Epsom Salts, three pounds for 1s. Three Pots of Pomatum, 1s. Three Pink Sauces, 1s. Cleaver's Holy Soap, eight squares for 1s. Best Brown Windsor, 1s. per pound. Honey Sand Tablets (largest), 6s. per 2s. 6d. Marking Ink, 1s. per bottle. The best of the bottle. Eau de Cologne, 1s. 6d. the bottle. Irish and French Perfumery. Milk Sulphur, 1s. the pound. Sarsaparilla, 6s. per pound. All other articles at prices equally moderate. Orders, with a remittance, promptly attended to, and delivered free in London and the environs.—OARIDGE, Chemist, 41, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square.

**ASHLEY'S ANTI-DEPILATORY EXTRACT, warranted to STOP the HAIR from FALLING OFF; also, to FREE the HEAD immediately from SCURF.** Original Tincture, sold at Ashley's, Brixton, and the Extract held in half pint bottles, 8s. 6d., pint bottles, 16s. 6d.; and at all respectable Perfumers and Chemists throughout the Kingdom.—Wholesale, of ASHLEY, Brixton; BACCLAY'S, Farringdon-street; SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; and at HOBBS'S, Brixton; BACCLAY'S, Farringdon-street; SANGER, 150, Oxford-street; and at HOBBS'S, Brixton; FINEBURY, West Brixton, Aug. 17, 1845.—Stop—Having heard your Extract highly spoken of, and my hair having fallen off very much lately, I was induced to try a 2s. 6d. bottle. I am happy to inform you it has quite stopped its coming off, and it is thickening very much from the use of the Extract.

**LADIES, whether frequenting the crowded saloon, the close assembly, the rural ride or drive, the summer promenade, or the aquatic excursion, will find ROWLAND'S KALYDOR a renovating and refreshing auxiliary, dispelling the cloud of languor from the complexion, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity of the Skin. The distressing and unsightly varieties of Cutaneous Eruptions, as well as Sunburns, Freckles, Discolorations, and Sallowness, yield to its specific qualities, and are succeeded by a clearness and softness of the skin truly grateful to its possessor. Its invaluable properties have caused it to be selected by the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and those of the Continent of Europe, together with the whole elite of the aristocracy and haut ton. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," all others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!**

**ROWLAND'S UNIQUE PREPARATIONS.**—(Patronised by the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and in general use in all Countries.)  
ROWLAND'S MACASSAL OIL, for the Growth, Preservation, and for Beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for Improving and





NEW RADNOR CHURCH.

in a mass of human bones in one spot; in another, of a corresponding collection of skulls only. In more modern history, many a house, and lane, and field, mark the wanderings in August, 1645, amongst this humble but ever faithful people of the Monarch who was soon to die a martyr to that pure Christian faith so beautifully evidenced in his own writings; when traitors, though of the most opposite opinions amongst themselves, yet made common cause against the religion and person of their anointed King.

Few structures of modern date have greater claims upon pious liberality than the church at New Radnor: it does great credit to the original design, as well as to the contractor, Mr. Follett, who has evinced a spirit and liberality, which have greatly conduced to the beauty and stability of the structure. The stone was given by the Right Hon. T. F. Lewis, in addition to the very liberal contributions of himself and family. A handsome and sweet-toned finger organ has been added by the lady of Sir William Cockburn; and the three painted windows of the Chancel, the encaustic tiles of the floor, the tasteful and appropriate decorations of its three sides, as well as the elegant cover of the font, and several of the shields in front of the Gallery, are the gift of the Rector, in addition to his previous liberal pecuniary donation. Nor were the observances of the sanctuary the only features of this day of note—the poor were not forgotten. About 100 cottagers were supplied with roast beef and plum-pudding by the Rector, whilst an equal number of children of the Sunday and day schools were also regaled in the same school room by the wonted kindness of Sir W. and Lady Cockburn; and the workmen employed in the erection of the church, dined at the King's Arms, through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Frankland Lewis.

The new church, the subject of this notice, on account both of its pure Early English style of architecture, and of its interior arrangements, is worthy to be a model for imitation; and, although of smaller general dimensions than the last structure, yet, by its admirable adaptation for the purpose, it supplies one hundred more free sittings. In consideration of the small means of the parishioners generally, they have been only called upon to raise £500 by the rates; whilst voluntary contributions have been in the course of subscription for the remainder of the cost of the building, amounting to above £1400, of which, notwithstanding the signal liberality already experienced, and for which the parishioners can never be sufficiently grateful, about £80 are still deficient; besides, no provision being yet made, either for a clock or for bells, contributions towards which will be thankfully received by Mr. J. Young, the Churchwarden. May those who are rich in this world's goods, aid in this work to the glory of the Most High, and the good of their fellow men!

#### ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—MEETING AT BALLINASLOE.

The Committee of the above body having, with considerable judgment, selected, as the scene of their third annual show, at a time just antecedent to the great fair, which is one of the largest in Europe, Ballinasloe, usually crowded as it is at this period, has never hitherto witnessed such an influx of visitors, or such bustle or excitement.

The preparations for the show and its attendant festivities are on a scale of great magnitude. Six acres have been taken off the ample proportions of the fair-green and enclosed with comfortable sheds and stalls for the bloated beasts which agricultural societies delight to honour, whilst the central space is reserved for novel farming implements, with all their intricacy of cog-wheel, tooth, and rack. A handsome show house has also been erected for the exhibition of grasses, seeds, flax, useful plants, and esculents. Bordering on one side of this enclosure stands the new Agricultural hall—a

vast building of cut stone, just completed for the occasion, and finished in a style of great comfort, solidity, and good taste. Exclusively of other apartments—kitchens, boiler-house, &c., it contains a magnificent room, 150 feet long, by 70 feet wide, extremely lofty, which is the intended scene of feasting and banquetting.

A great number of fat cattle have been carted into the town, and have been arranged in stalls by the judges. The proceedings may be said to have commenced on Monday, by Professor Kane delivering the first of a series of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry.

Our sketch shows the ordinary aspect of the town, lying on the west side of the river Suck, a tributary to the Shannon. Though a small place, it is one of the most prosperous towns in the county of Galway. Its celebrated wool-fair is held on the 13th of July. The great cattle market is held from the 5th to the 9th of October. At the commencement of the present century, the number of oxen annually sold at this fair, was 10,000; and of sheep, 100,000.

Ballinasloe is a handsome town, and is singularly neat and clean, owing to the constant solicitude of the noble owner, Viscount Dunlo. The streets are paved, the houses well kept, and the cottages neatly thatched and whitewashed. The church is an elegant stone structure, and the market-place, (which is engraved), much resembles that of an English town: would that such scenes were less rare in Ireland.

#### CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—“Rusticus.”—The following position serves to exhibit the power of the Queen very strongly. Place the men thus: White King at Q B 3rd, Q at her Kt square, Black King at his R square. Here White, having to play, is to mate in twelve moves, without moving his King. There is a problem of the description alluded to by Brede, the denouement of which is ludicrous enough. You must dispose the pieces as follows: White—K at his square, Q at K Kt 7th, R at K Kt square, R at Q B 2nd square, B at K 7th, B at Q 7th, Kt at K B 7th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, Pawns at K B 2nd, K 2nd and Q 2nd. Black—K at his B 5th, Kt at K R 6th, Kt at Q Kt 4th, Pawns at K B 3rd, 4th, and 5th, Q 5th, Q B 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th. White now engages to compel his adversary to capture all his Pawns and pieces except a Knight, with which he mates the Black King at his seventeenth move. We purpose giving the solution of this very amusing position in our next.

“Juvenile.”—There are problems of even two moves, which an inexperienced player would find difficult to solve from the diagram alone. Try this of Brede's. White—K at his B 2nd, Q at K B 5th, B at K B square, and Kt at K B 6th. Black—K at Q 5th, P at Q B 2nd: White to mate in two moves. Or this from Mr. R. A. Brown's collection: White—K at Q 7th, R at K R 6th, B at Q B 4th and 5th, Pawns at K Kt 5th and K 4th. Black—K at his Kt 2nd, P at K 4th: White mates in two moves.

“J. M.” is in error; the Liverpool Chess Club outnumbers any other provincial club in the kingdom.

“R. C.” Ostend.—In the Indian problem, Mate must be given on White's fourth move: your solution is, consequently, erroneous. Tomlinson's little work, “Amusements in Chess,” is an instructive little manual for learners.

“L. O. A.”—Get the work above mentioned, and Lewis's “First Series of Chess Lessons.”

“Alpha,” Cambridge.—The solution is right; but such communications should always be addressed to the Editor.

“Jonathan.”—We hope shortly to be enabled to give some accurate engravings of the chess men of Charlemagne, respecting which the accounts of Hyde and Weiss and the representations in Willemen's magnificent work, “Monumens Français Inédits,” are so strangely at variance.

“H. G. B.”—Chess-boards for four may be seen at Sherwin's, in Queen-street-Lincoln's-inn. We know nothing of their dimensions, or of the rules which govern that particular game.

“L. M. T.”—The annual subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is only three guineas. Apply to Mr. Longbottom, the secretary.

“P. F. A.”—The justly celebrated games between La Bourdonnais and McDonnell were played at the Westminster Chess Club in 1834. Mr. Cochrane resides, we believe, at Bombay. His “Treatise on the Game of Chess” was published in London in 1822.

“T. Cannon.”—By your mode, the Black King would be stalemated instead of checkmated.

“Jeune Echee.”—Write again, the former letter was mislaid.

“Ignoramus.”—It shall be examined.

Solutions by “P. Y.” “A German,” “Juvenillus,” “H. P.” “H. H.” “J. E. C.” “R. R.” “F. G. N.” “P. W.” “J. B. P.” “J. N.” and “T. W. O.”

“J. B. P.” are correct. Those by “Urbanus,” “G. F.” “T. C.” “W. M.” “O.” “C. W. P.” “A. Z.” “F. N. M.” and “G. S.” are all wrong.

#### SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 88.

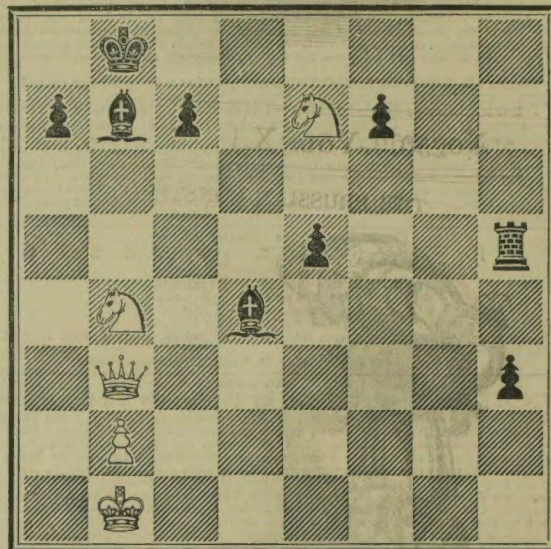
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q B to K B's 6th	K R P one
2. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	K B P one
3. K to Q B's 3rd	K to his 4th
4. K to Q B 4th (dis checkmate)	

#### PROBLEM No. 89.

This ingenious stratagem we owe to the fertile invention of HERR KUIPER.

White to play first and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

#### GAME No. 24.

#### THE PION COIFFE.

The following specimen of this remarkable game was played some time ago, between the Hon. Mr. T— and Mr. Staunton. It is, as far as we know, the only one at these peculiar odds which has ever been printed.

In this game Mr. Staunton, White, places a ring or a cap (from whence the term Pion Coiffé) on his K Kt Pawn, and undertakes to Checkmate his adversary with that Pawn. The reader, unacquainted with games of this description, may form some idea of the difficulty of mating with a particular Pawn, when told that the Pawn in question is never allowed to be made a Queen or other piece, but must effect the Mate as a Pawn only—that if the adversary (Black) by skill or the sacrifice of his pieces, can win the said Pawn, the game is his. In like manner, if he can compel White to give Checkmate with any other piece or Pawn, or can himself, while White is intent upon the preservation of the all-important Pawn, Checkmate him—he of course wins the game.

Before playing the game over, a thimble or some distinguishing mark should be put on the K Kt's Pawn of White.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P two	39. K B P two	Kt to Q B 7th
2. Q Kt to K 4th	Q P two	40. K B P one	Q P one (ch)
3. Q Kt to K Kt 3d*	K B P two	41. K to B 4th	Q P one
4. K P one	K B to Q 3d†	42. B to K B 3d	Q P one
5. Q B two	K R P two	43. B to K 3d	Kt to Q 5th‡
6. Kt takes K R P‡	Q to K Kt 4th	44. K to his 4th	P one
7. Q Kt to K Kt 3d	K B P one	45. B takes P	Kt to Q Kt 6th
8. P takes P	P takes P	46. B to K 3d	K to Q 3d
9. Q P two	Q to K Kt 3d§	47. Kt to K B 6th	K to Q 3d
10. K B to Q 3d	Q to K R 3d¶	48. K R P one	Kt to Q R 4th
11. Q to K R 5th (ch)	Q takes Q	49. K R P one	Kt to Q B 5th
12. Kt takes Q	R takes Kt	50. B to K B 4th	Kt takes P
13. B to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to his second	51. K R P one	Kt to Q R 5th
14. B takes R	K Kt to B 3d	52. K R P one	Kt to B 4th (ch)
15. K B to his 3d	K Kt P two	53. K to his 3d	K to Q Kt 4th
16. Q B P one	K Kt P one	54. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q R 3d
17. P takes B (ch)	Q B P takes P	55. R P one, becoming a Queen	K to R 4th
18. K B takes K Kt P**	B takes B	56. Q to Q B 3d (ch)	K to Kt 4th
19. Q B takes P	Kt to K R 4th††	57. Q to Kt 3d (ch)	Kt to Q B 4th
20. B to K Kt 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	58. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to Q 3d
21. K R P one‡‡	B to K 3d	59. B to Q B 7th (ch)	K to R 3d
22. K Kt to K 2d	R to K Kt sq.	60. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to R 2d
23. Q R to Q B sq.	B to K B 4th	61. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to R 3d¶¶
24. Q R to B 3d	B to K 5th	62. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
25. R to K 3d	Kt to Q Kt 5th	63. K to his 4th	K to B sq.
26. K to Q 2d	Kt takes Q R P	64. Q to R 7th	K to Q 2d
27. K R to Q R sq.	Kt to Kt 5th	65. Q to Kt 7th	K to K 2d
28. R takes Q R P	Kt to Q B 3d	66. Q to her B 8th	K to B 3d
29. R takes P (ch)	K to his 3d	67. B to Q 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2d
30. R to K R 7th	R to Kt 4th	68. Q to K 6th	K to B sq.
31. R takes B (ch)	P takes R	69. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq.
32. R takes Kt	R takes R	70. Kt to Q 5th	K to R sq.
33. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K to his 2nd	71. Capped P one	K to Kt sq.
34. Kt takes R	Kt takes Q P	72. Capped P one	K to R sq.
35. K to his 3d	Kt to Q B 7th (ch)	73. K to his 5th	K to Kt sq.
36. K takes K P	Kt to K 8th§§	74. Kt to B 6th (ch)	K to R sq.
37. B to K R 4th (ch)	K to Q 2d	75. Capped P one, Giving Checkmate***	
38. Capped P two	K to Q B 3d		

\* To cover the marked Pawn and render it less assailable by the enemy's pieces.

† He feared to attack the Kt with his B's Pawn, on account of the check with White's Q at K R's fifth.

‡ This Pawn was thrown forward as a lure—Black thinking that if his adversary took it, by playing the Q to K Kt fourth, he should presently win the Kt.

§ If White, instead of this move, had played his K Kt to B's third, Black would have left the Queen en prise, and won the game off-hand by moving his Q B to K R's sixth.

¶ He would clearly have lost his Queen by taking the Kt.

¶¶ If Black had checked with his Queen on either of his last two moves, White would have interposed the Queen, in hopes to effect an exchange, and to do so would willingly have left his Kt to be taken. Black now threatens to win the Pawn immediately by moving his Queen to K R's sixth, next move.

\*\* He would have lost the game if he had not taken this Pawn.

†† A weak move.

‡‡ “K B's P one,” for the purpose of bringing the King to B's second, appears a stronger move, but in reality it would lose the game, *ex. gr.*

§§ Well played. If the B takes the Kt the Pawn goes on.

¶¶ He purposely lays himself open to Mate.

\*\*\* This is not a very favourable specimen of these singular odds. The same parties played many games of this description, and the present is perhaps the weakest, but being also the shortest, it was remembered, while the longer and more stubborn combats were forgotten.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1845.



BALLINASLOE.